# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, FEBRUARY 1, 1858. [NO. 2122.]



EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.


## THE LITTLE HOME.

"I wish, mamma," said Ella Harrison, "that we were rich, like the Goldacres. It's so disagreeable living in a small house with only four rooms in it. If we were only rich, I should be satisfied."

Mrs. Harrison, a sweet-looking, middle-aged lady, who sat in one corner of the room, with her youngest child, a rosy-cheeked, curly-headed little fellow of four years, asleep upon her lap, looked up with a mournful smile into the beautiful face of her daughter.

"Thousands, my dear child," she said, "are at this very moment breathing a similar wish. Is it not a great pity their desires cannot be gratified? What a happy world we should have! Don't you think we should?"

There was a slight accent of irony in Mrs. Harrison's tone, and Ella instantly perceived it.

"It seems to me, mamma, that every rich person might be happy, if they only would, but I presume you are about to point me to the Smiths, who are the wealthiest, and still the most miserable of all our acquaintances. But really, my dear mother, if *we* were rich, don't you think that we would be very happy?"

"I am very rich, and very happy too," said Mrs. H., with a self-satisfied air. "I know of none in this world with whom I would exchange places."

Ella dropped her crochet-work into her lap, and looked with surprise into her mother's face.

"*We rich!*" she exclaimed. "Why, how do you make that out? Wouldn't you exchange places with the Goldacres, who live in a perfect palace, and who have hosts of servants, and who dress in silks and satins every day?"

"No, I would not exchange places with Mrs. Goldacre," said Mrs. H., "for if I did, I should have to give up my most valuable treasures. I should have to resign you and Nelly, and your dear father, and my brave little Tommy, who is sleeping so sweetly here in my lap."

"Oh, I did not mean that at all," said Ella; "I did not mean that you, individually, should make the exchange. I meant that the whole family should share in it. Would you not be willing to have papa take Mr. Goldacre's property, and have him take ours?"

Mrs. Harrison shook her head.

"Why not, mamma? It seems to me that you are very unreasonable."

"If we had their riches, my dear child," said Mrs. H., "we might fall into sin, and sin brings misery. As I before told you, I already consider myself very rich. I am rich in my health—rich in my husband—rich in my children—rich in my cottage home, which our industry has made tasteful and comfortable—I am rich in mental wealth, for we have a great many valuable books, and they have been well read by us all. I am rich in the white roses that clamber over the wall yonder, and peer with breaths of incense through the bright windows—rich in the golden sunshine—rich in nature—rich in the calm, glad thoughts which visit all who with thankful, contented hearts, look upward and say with the poet:

> 'Praise to our Father, God,
> High praise in solemn lay,
> *Alike for what his hand doth give*
> *And what it takes away.*'"

"But if we had more," said Ella, "you would have more to be thankful for."

"I have all that my Heavenly Father has seen fit to give me, and that is enough. Think how many have less than we have. Think of the poor in the backwoods of Canada, about whom we have just been reading in Mrs. Moodie's valuable work—those who have little or nothing with which to supply the demands of hunger through those interminable winters; think of the thousands in cities, who are stowed in cellars and back rooms, and garrets, and bat-haunted places, who seldom breathe the fresh air or see glad sunsine—think of the poor Irish, who a short while ago were starving to death—gasping with their dying breaths, "*Give me three grains of corn! Only three grains.*" Think of the millions in Africa and Asia, who are living in mental and moral degradation, of which we can hardly form any conception—without Bible—without civilization—without any correct idea of God and heaven. Contrast with these human beings our own happy lot, and acknowledge yourself to be deeply ungrateful. Instead of being thankful for what you have, you are murmuring because your portion is not larger. You did not order the circumstances of your birth—you might have been born on heathen ground, or amid the beggars of surfeited Paris or London."

"That is true," said Ella; "I never thought of that before."

"My dear child," said Mr. Harrison, rising and depositing her burden in the cradle, "our *happiness* does not depend upon external circumstances. It lies beyond these in a great degree, if not altogether. But the world is slow in learning this fact. Multitudes think, as you do, that it is an attendant upon wealth—upon fame—upon position in society; but if their wishes could be gratified, they would doubtless, in almost all instances, find that they had mistaken its nature entirely. It comes to those who, with grateful hearts, take what the Father has appointed them, looking at the same time with a calm, clear eye, beyond the mists and shadows of time into the clear sunlight of eternity. It comes to those who forget self, and look to the welfare of others—who scorn the wrong and adhere firmly to the right, never pausing to weigh results in the nice scales of self-interest and wordly pride—it sits a guest at the humblest board, if heaven-born charity presides."

*Georgia Family Visitor.*

*Going it with a Rush—Seven Children in Nineteen Months.*—The Haverhill (Mass.) *Gazette* states that the wife of Mr. M. A. Tidd, of Georgetown, gave birth to four children one day last week, three of whom are still living. A year ago last June, she gave birth to three at one time, all of whom are doing well.

*Mild Weather in England.*—The weather in England continues as remarkably mild as on this side. Vegetation, in some parts of the country, is in as forward a state as it usually is in April. There are gardens in the vicinity of the metropolis where *summer roses are in full bloom.*

## THE LOVE KNOT.

BY NORA PERRY.

Tying her bonnet under her chin,
She tied her raven ringlets in.
But not alone in the silken snare
Did she catch her lovely floating hair,
For tying her bonnet under her chin,
She tied a young man's heart within.

They were stro ling together up the hill,
Where the wind comes blowing merry and chill;
And it blew the curls a frolicsome race,
All over the happy peach-colored face,
Till, scolding and laughing, she tied them in,
Under her beautiful, dimpled chin.

And it blew a color, bright as the bloom
Of the pinkest fuschia's tossing plume,
All over the cheeks of the prettiest girl
That ever imprisoned a romping curl,
Or, in tying her bonnet under her chin,
Tied a young man's heart within.

Steeper and steeper grew the hill—
Madder, merrier, chiller still
The western wind blew down and played
The wildest tricks with the little maid,
As, tying her bonnet under her chin,
She tied a young man's heart within.

Oh, western wind, do you think it was fair
To play such tricks with her floating hair?
To gladly, gleefully do your best
To blow her against the young man's breast,
Where he as gladly folded her in,
And kissed her mouth and dimpled chin?

Oh, Ellery Vane, you little thought,
An hour ago when you besought
This country lass to walk with you,
After the sun had dried the dew,
What perilous danger you'd be in,
As she tied her bonnet under her chin.

*Public Spirited Conduct of a German Banker.*—The following extract of a letter received by a merchant of Mobile from his correspondent in the city of Hamburg, dated November 30, discloses a very noble act on the part of a celebrated banker of the latter:

To-day was one of the gloomiest days that our Exchange ever experienced. All the bankers and brokers were in total despair, and no paper nor any share on stock could be transacted for money. Over twenty firms of the highest standing were in danger, and a perfect death stillness prevailed in the house. Suddenly Herr Charles Heine, (the cousin of the late Heinrich Heine, the famous poet,) the first banker of Hamburg, entered the room, took his seat—for the first time after a pause of three years—and called the brokers to bring him all the papers which they could not sell.

Within less than ten minutes, one million of Mark Banco, some say two millions, were offered to him. He accepted all, and refused only those with his own name, or "Donner's of Altona," because "those," he said, "you can sell anywhere;" and the panic was over, and the stocks recovered, when three cheers were offered to the noble hearted citizen, Charles Heine—an honorable distinction, which never before was rendered to anybody on the Public Exchange in Hamburg.

*A Common Fault Rebuked.*—How annoying it is when seated alone in your office to have some one open the door, look all round the room to be satisfied that you are its only occupant, and then ask "Mr. —— (your partner, perhaps) is not in, is he?" The custom is as common as it is ridiculous and annoying. The Buffalo Express instances a case in that city, where one of these askers of needless questions was effectually taken down. A member of a law firm in that city is sitting at his desk, busily engaged in important business, when the door opens, Mr. Auger walks in, takes his seat, and says, in a drawling tone, "Mr. —— isn't in, is he?" The question was useless, of course, as there was no one else in the room but the two; but the counsellor arose, and with great urbanity replied, "I will see, sir." He looked under his chair, behind the stove, into the "pigeon holes" of his desk, and saying "I don't see him" sat down and went to writing. "Hold on squire," said the visiter, "you have taught me a lesson, sir, and I'll send you a peck of apples," and departed. *N. Y. Mirror.*

*Ladies' Chances of Marriage.*—A writer has computed that a woman has lost half her chances of marriage at her twentieth year; at twenty-three she has lost three-fourths of her opportunities; and at twenty-six seven-eighths of her chances are gone.

*The Hog Crop.*—The receipt of hogs at Cincinnati for the season this year, has been 388,000, against 344,000 for the corresponding period of last year.


## THE NORTH CAROLINA STATIST AND MAGAZINE OF USEFUL INFORMATION.

THE undersigned proposes to Publish in the City of Raleigh, a *semi-annual* JOURNAL, of the above title, devoted exclusively to the dissemination of STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

The want of such a Journal is felt by every intelligent citizen, who desires to become at all acquainted with the resources of the State, our present condition, future prospects, &c., and by none so much as by our Legislators.

That we have no regular system of statistics, cannot be attributed to any want of material. There are large amounts of valuable and interesting information scattered through our Legislative and Executive Documents and Records, which, in their present situation, for all practical purposes, might as well be in the Chinese language. Besides what our Legislative archives contain, our newspapers often publish valuable statistical information, which is either lost, or if preserved by a very few, is so inconvenient to find when wanted, that the facts are soon forgotten. The same may be said of the Reports and Statements from time to time made by our incorporated companies, and others engaged in Manufactures, Mines, Commerce, &c.

To collect these various items of information, and give them to the public in a shape easy of reference and for perpetual preservation, as well as to gather from all available resources, everything bearing directly or indirectly on our wealth, prosperity and industry, is the design of the JOURNAL now offered for public patronage.

So far as the plan for conducting the same has been matured, the pages of the STATIST will be devoted to the arrangement of such tables relating to our POPULATION, AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, EDUCATION, PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, MANUFACTURES, FISHERIES, MINES, and Social Statistics generally, as will present their condition, and our progress in each.

It is also designed to contain the Reports (*condensed*) of the Public Treasurer, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Superintendent of Common Schools, and all other State Officers and Boards; as also, Statements and Reports of the condition and progress of the various Railroad and Navigation Companies.

The STATIST will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of responsible names are obtained to pay the expenses of publication. The numbers will contain each, not less than 150 PAGES of closely printed matter, making a book of 300 PAGES, or more, to which will be added a full and complete index.

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☞ Those persons intending to patronize the Journal, will send their names to the undersigned without delay, as it is desirable to issue the first number as soon as possible.

QUENT. BUSBEE.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 1, 1858. 80-3t


## OBSERVER.

### FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28, 1858.

SPECIE.—In the banks of the six cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, and Pittsburg, there is the extraordinary amount of $54,815,000 in specie. In November last, the same banks had only $17,732,000. The increase in two or three months has been, consequently, not less than $37,083,000. It is supposed that the banks in other parts of the country have likewise increased their specie, and that every thing looks favorable for a speedy resumption of payment throughout the country. Whether any thing like the activity in business which preceded the panic, will at once follow the resumption, may be doubted. Men have been taught a lesson of caution, which will probably last six or twelve months, during which time responsibilities will be created with reluctance, and prices of most things, especially manufactured goods, will rule low. At present it is not easy to sell in the Northern markets, at any price, the Southern manufactures of cotton goods.

GEN. SCOTT.—We know not how others view it, but to us it appears both needless and cruel to send this venerable hero on a journey of two or three thousand miles to the Pacific, as the Washington Union says the Administration contemplates doing, for the purpose of organizing the campaign against the Mormons. He has seen active service enough, to be entitled to form his plans in the War Department, and to leave their execution to younger officers. Gen. Persifer Smith, the officer in command in that far off region, is fully competent to carry into effect the plans formed at Washington, and well worthy of trust in such matters as must necessarily be confided to the discretion of an officer on the spot.

We are inclined to believe that among military men throughout the country, the Secretary of War is censured for sending out the Utah expedition at a period so near the approach of cold weather, by which they have been exposed to great suffering, and may yet find themselves starving for lack of provisions. The country has not benefited by the exchange of Davis for Floyd in the War Department. The former was evidently a man of great administrative qualities—a soldier, who had a thorough knowledge of the army, its character, its wants and its capabilities; and firmness to do his duty to it faithfully. If his successor has any such fitness for the place, he has yet to show it.

### CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday, Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, introduced a report on the subject of that portion of the President's message relating to the expedition of General Walker.

The report sets forth, in detail, the instructions to Commodore Paulding, the proceedings of Walker, and the arrest of him and his party by Commodore Paulding. It holds that the instructions issued were justified by the eighth section of the act of 1818, and that the President was thereby authorized to employ the Army and Navy to arrest such expeditions on the high seas.

It argues that the law would have been defective had it not authorized such arrest after the expedition had left our shores. Such authority must have been intended by the framers of the act.

The report further argues that, although Commodore Paulding was not, in strictness, authorized to make the arrest on the soil of Nicaragua, yet the only party that could complain was the Government of that country. Walker and his friends surely could not complain. Hence, the report passes over, without severe rebuke, this act, performed only from pure and patriotic motives.

The expedition had sailed with false papers and by deceptive practices, and all the facts showed that the expedition was one purely of a military character.

The report concluded with resolutions in conformity with its principles as above stated.

Mr. Douglas, as one of the committee, expressed his dissent from the report.

Mr. Foot, another member of the committee, expressed his concurrence with the report, in regard to the principles there laid down, and the detail of facts as there set forth; but so far as the report censures the officer, for his acts in landing to make the arrest upon the soil of Nicaragua, he dissented from the report; and, under the circumstances, he yielded to that act his entire approval.

The resolutions and report were ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for the 9th of February.

Kansas affairs were discussed by Mr. Harlan.

On Tuesday, the bill reported by the Military Committee for the increase of the Army was taken up and discussed until adjournment, by Mr. Davis in favor, and Messrs. Toombs, Houston, Hale, Foster, and Fessenden, in opposition.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the Speaker announced the select committee on the Pacific Railroad, as follows: John S. Phelps, George W. Jones, Israel Washburn, John S. Millson, Samuel R. Curtis, Erastus Corning, Warner L. Underwood, William S. Groesbeck, Otho R. Singleton, John F. Farnsworth, DeWitt C. Leach, Charles L. Scott, John A. Gilmer, Henry M. Phillips, and Guy M. Bryan.

The remainder of the session was nominally occupied in consideration of the invalid pension bill, in committee of the whole. A number of speeches were made on Kansas, Walker, &c., &c.

On Tuesday, Buncombe speeches occupied most of the Session.

The Invalid and other pension bills were passed. Mr. Clingman asked, but did not obtain, leave to offer a joint resolution declaring that the Clayton Bulwer treaty ought to be abrogated, and that Central America standing towards us as did Louisiana territory, we should permit no foreign interference, and declaring further that Congress condemn the Coolie system.

NORTH CAROLINA STOCKS.—We note sales in New York, on Saturday last, of $1,000 N. C. 6 per cents at 96; $2,000 first mortgage bonds Wilmington and Manchester Railroad at 49.

Later sales of State stocks are reported in New York at 95 and 94.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—The Clinton Independent is offered for sale. If not disposed of privately, it will be sold at public auction on Saturday, February 6, 1858.

NICARAGUA AND COM. PAULDING.—The Nicaragua Minister at Washington, in the name of the three Governments which he represents, has returned thanks to the U. S. Government for arresting Walker. His government, he says, far from complaining, regards the arrest of Walker as "an assistance, directed in behalf of its inviolability, which was wounded in effect by certain adventurers from the United States; and that it considers such assistance, extended by this Government, as a consequence of the measures which, by his note of the 14th of September last, the undersigned had asked this Government to adopt, giving orders to the navy of the United States to capture the violators of the laws of neutrality."

The Secretary of State was requested by the Minister to have his note published.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—The Board of Aldermen of New York city have found it necessary to appoint a "Committee on Frauds." Congress has *three* Committees on Frauds—one on the Fort Snelling fraud, another on the accounts of the late Door-Keeper, and a third on the $87,000 fraud employed in getting the tariff of 1857 through Congress. Unless the House of Representatives is greatly slandered, there is room for more Committees of the same sort, notwithstanding Mr. Henry Winter Davis's pledge of the honor of the whole body.

*A Word to our Contemporaries.*—If our contemporaries of the press of North Carolina only knew how they were affecting their own interests and driving their own papers out of circulation, by puffing northern newspapers and periodicals, from Harper's Magazine down to the New York Police Gazette, we think they would adopt a different course We are not at all selfish—we like to see others prosper, but especially do we want to see the press of the Old North State in prosperity; a thing that will never be as long as they continue to offer inducements, through their columns, to the people to subscribe for cheap publications at the North. We know something about the evil effects of such a course.

We have heard it said that these papers contain more reading and are much cheaper than our own published here in the State; but readers should remember that they get no local news—while they may get a large amount of reading, they are not informed on matters in which they are immediately interested:—the markets, the news of the State, the action of their representatives, &c.

*Charlotte Democrat.*

The Democrat probably alludes more particularly to the long commencements of long stories going the rounds of the press in the Southern States, purporting to be copied from a New York paper, to which paper the public are referred for the remaining portions of the stories. We have repeatedly declined to insert these stories, on the ground that we publish no advertisement as selected matter. The price offered for such an insertion is higher than our regular rate for advertising, the advertiser knowing that most of the paper's readers would regard what is said of him as editorial, and therefore entitled to a confidence which the statement would not gain if known to proceed from himself.

There is yet another reason which would prevent the publication in the Observer of these advertisements, even as advertisements, and not as selected matter with editorial complimentary comments. Without dictating to any one else we doubt the propriety of boring our readers with beginnings of long stories, the sequels of which they can obtain only by the payment of $2 or $3.

It is doubtless true that the Northern papers are cheaper than those published at the South. But the reason is that they are taken in larger numbers. They have the whole country to lean on for support; whilst Southern papers are not taken at all at the North, and not adequately at the South, many Southern people preferring cheap trash from the North. This fact of cheapening papers by extensive circulation is illustrated in our own case. We can much better afford to print the Weekly Observer at $2, and the Semi-Weekly at $3, with their present large circulation, than formerly to print the Weekly at $3, with a fourth of the number of subscribers.

*Western North Carolina Rail Road.*—The Contractors are now laying down the iron on this road. They have a locomotive and cars running over it daily, transporting rails, timber, &c. Our Western friends will, ere long, have the iron-horse snorting through their hills and valleys.

*Salisbury Watchman.*

### DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

By PEARSON, J. In Southerland v Whitaker, from Duplin, affirming the judgment. Also, in Garrett v Freeman, from Bertie; *venire de novo.* Also, in Hall v Davis, in Equity, from Craven, declaring the plaintiff entitled to a decree. Also, in Gardner v Masters, in Equity, from Craven, declaring that there is no error in the decretal order of the Court below. Also, in Wright v Wright, in Equity, from Franklin, directing a decree for plaintiff. Also, in Evans v King, from Bladen.

By BATTLE, J. In McEachin v McRae, from Robeson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Devane v Larkins, in Equity, from New Hanover; demurrer overruled with costs. Also, in Hall v Crawford, from Montgomery; *venire de novo.* Also, in Thomas v Melville, from Onslow; *venire de novo.* Also, in Newell & Ewinson v Taylor, in Equity, from New Hanover, directing the interlocutory order continuing the sequestration to be reversed. Also, in Fairley v Priest, in Equity, from Richmond, declaring the plaintiff, as administrator, entitled to the property and to all necessary accounts.—*Ral. Standard.*

### ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Jan'y 25, 1858.

The Europa, from Liverpool on the 9th inst., arrived yesterday.

*Great Britain.*—Operations were resumed upon the Leviathan on the 5th inst., with success; the vessel being moved several feet. The proceedings were continued daily up to the departure of the Europa, the progress each day amounting to eight or ten feet. The evening before the Europa sailed, the ship had only 64 feet more to be moved.

The returns of employment in the cotton mills of Manchester show a gratifying improvement, the number of hands working full time being largely on the increase.

The Daily News says that Lord Palmerston's forthcoming India bill transfers the direct management of the political affairs of India to a Cabinet Minister, who it is understood shall be a peer, and in whom all patronage—with one exception—is to be vested. This member of the Cabinet is to be President of a Council of six, to whom principally consulative functions are to be entrusted. The European portion of the Indian Army is to be greatly augmented, and all regulations regarding it are to emanate from the Horse Guards The same journal intimates that Lord Clanricarde is to be the first Minister for India under the new arrangement.

*India.*—General Havelock died on the 25th of November, from dysentery, brought on by exposure and anxiety.

On the 27th of November an engagement took place near Cawnpore, between General Windham's division and the Gwalior mutineers, in which the British troops retreated with the total loss of the tents of three regiments—3,000 in number—which were burnt by the enemy. The 64th regiment is reported to have been nearly cut up in the encounter. The Gwalior mutineers numbered more than 8,000 men, completely organized and equipped.

Sir Colin Campbell hearing of this disaster, quitted Lucknow for Cawnpore. On the 7th of December he came up with the Gwalior mutineers and totally defeated them, capturing 16 guns, 26 carriages, an immense quantity of ammunition, stores, &c., and the whole of their baggage. The British loss in this action was insignificant, only one officer being killed. All the women and children, sick, &c., from Lucknow, had arrived in safety at Allahabad. The official report of the defence of Lucknow is published, and shows that the privations endured by the heroic garrison, and particularly by the ladies, were fearful.

*France.*—Mdlle. Rachel, the great tragedienne, died on the 3d January, at her estate in Cannes.

A great increase of confidence in commercial circles in Paris is reported. Among the measures of relief, a negotiation is spoken of, as going on between the Bank of France and the National Discount Office, for the advance of 60,000,000 francs to the Paris merchants, on the security of goods in store.

*Spain.*—The *Espana*, of Madrid, in the course of a long article on President Buchanan's message, expresses the opinion that the Spanish Government will "continue firm in its refusal to give satisfaction to the United States in the affair of the El Dorado, since no insult had been committed, and that it will energetically reject the insulting proposition relative to Cuba."

*Austria.*—Field-Marshal Radetzky is dead. The event took place on the 5th of January; its immediate cause being paralysis of the lungs, after an illness of a week. The Marshal was in his ninety-second year.

*Turkey.*—Redschid Pasha, Grand Vizier, is dead, after an illness of only three days. His disease was apoplexy.

*China.*—Very little news is telegraphed.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times is positively informed that the French Ambassador to the Court of Pekin has arranged that, after the squadrons shall have taken up a position before Canton, a final summons shall be addressed to the Chinese Government. The accomplishment of this formality was to commence on the 16th of November.

A despatch from Paris, in the *Independence Belge*, asserts that instructions have been sent to the French Admiral to prevent the French troops in China from acting in concert with the English, and that the 500 men recently sent out are, in reality, intended for a demonstration against Cochin China. It is also said that Spain will certainly take part in this expedition.

*From the London Times, Jan. 9.*

This has been settling day in the English funds, and, after considerable fluctuations, a further advance has been established. Consols for money opened at the quotation of last evening—94¾ to ⅞, whence, during the arrangement of the account, they declined to 94⅝. Ultimately the market was influenced by the withdrawal of the large amounts of stock temporarily placed upon it by the Bank of England and other establishments during the recent crisis, and upon a succession of purchases a rebound took place to 95 to 95¼, which was steadily maintained.

The London money market continued to grow easier, and there was still a daily influx of gold to the Bank of England. Under these influences a further reduction in the rate of discount, from 8 to 6 per cent. took place on the 7th inst.

Under the reduced rate there was a moderately full demand for accommodation at the Bank, but in the discount market an abundant supply was offering on lower terms.

A further reduction in the Bank rate was anticipated at an early date.

*Commercial.*—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9.—Sales of cotton for four days 50,000 bales—speculators took five thousand, and exporters fifty-five hundred bales. The market opened with an advance of ⅛d., but partially receded, and closed with a declining tendency. Sales on Friday amounted to 5000 bales at the following figures: Orleans Fair 6¾; Middling 6¼; Mobile Fair 6 11-16; Uplands Fair 6¾; Middling 6⅛. Stock in port 390,000—of which 190,000 bales were American.

*Clinton and Warsaw Plank Road.*—At a meeting of the stockholders last week, says the Clinton Independent, Messrs. J. R. Beaman, Isaac Boykin, T. Bunting, W. A. Faison, B. Hargroves, P. Murphy, and D. G Morrisey, were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

Tolls collected during the past year ending, 4th December, $808 16. Paid to D. W. Courts, Treasurer of N. C., $335 69. Paid salaries and repairs, $427 47.

The road is in good order, and it is supposed will pay a dividend this year.

Thos. J. Carr, has been elected by the Court, Sheriff of Duplin, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of J. D. Abernathy.

*Clinton Independent.*

### FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1858.

Gen. Scott will start for California next week with full powers from Government to organize in that State an army for the invasion of Utah, if the latest advices from Salt Lake City, which he shall receive in California, are such as to warrant the prosecution of hostilities. In that case he will employ the regulars now on the Pacific side, and will also call upon the Governor of California for volunteers.

He expects to reach Salt Lake in June, simultaneously with Col. Johnston. It is a part of his plan of operations to conduct the army up the Colorado River, which is believed to be navigable for three hundred miles above its junction with the Gila, and in the exact direction of Utah. An officer of the army is now engaged in surveying the river, and so far as it has been yet examined, it has been found a deep stream, without shoal or falls, with a current of three miles an hour.

The Southern route for the Pacific Railroad has been voted down in the Senate Committee by the casting vote of Mr. Douglas.

There is trouble at the White House. The President is distressed at the perversity of the people of Kansas and at the reluctance of his friends in Congress to sacrifice themselves for his sake. He shut himself up yesterday, and would see nobody, not even the members of the Cabinet. It is supposed that he was writing a message on Kansas affairs.

*Utah Affairs.*—The dispatches received at the War Department from Colonel Johnston, dated November 30th, confirm the previous reports of excessive suffering and great loss of draft animals by snow-storms, cold and starvation. A sufficient number of oxen, though poor, had been saved to supply part rations six days of the week, and there was on hand enough of bacon for one day of the same period for seven months; also flour and small rations. The storm dealt roughly with Colonel Cook's command. He lost half of his horses, beside a number of mules. Further advance toward Salt Lake City cannot be made without a new supply of such animals; to procure which Captain Marcy had been dispatched to New Mexico, for their use early in spring, when the army, with a volunteer force two thousand strong, will resume its march as soon as supplied with horses and mules, and when the grass on the mountains is sufficient to sustain them. Two volunteer companies have been mustered into the service for nine months, and it is expected that in a few days two more will be mustered in. The troops have borne the dangers and privations of the march with patience and cheerfulness. They are in fine health, although some of the regiments are still suffering from frost bite. The report is still current that Lieutenant General Scott will soon proceed to the Pacific shore for the purpose of organizing, in California and Oregon, another expedition for Utah, to co-operate with that which is now in winter quarters at Fort Bridger.

"Ion" says: "Advices of the most reliable character have been received here from the Utah expedition, showing that at present Colonel Johnston's force deemed itself quite safe. His officers and men were only anxious that no reinforcements should arrive prior to an engagement with the Mormons, if one they mean to have."

The sending of troops from New York and other military stations to Jefferson Barracks, there to be drilled for the spring campaign in Utah, has been postponed for the present, and Major Backus, who was appointed to superintend the training of the forces at the rendezvous, has been ordered to delay his departure.

*Wash. Globe.*

MOBILE, Jan. 25.

*Arrest of Gen. Walker.*—Gen. Walker arrived here yesterday, and to-day was arrested by an order from New Orleans, but was discharged on habeas corpus. Judge Gale quashed the proceedings.

*The U. S. Army.*—The Bill reported to the Senate adds 10,000 men to the Army,—not 5,000 men, as stated.

The Bank of England has $55,000,000 in specie, and its circulation is $96,000,000.

### MARRIED,

In this vicinity, last evening, by the Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Mr. JONATHAN EVANS, Jr., and Miss ISABELLA DOUGLASS, daughter of Wm. B. Wright, Esq.

In Sumter District, S. C., at the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday evening, the 21st inst., by Rev. L. A. Johnson, Mr. WILLIAMS. RICHARDSON, of Anson county, N. C., to Miss ANNIE E., only daughter of Daniel Foxworth, Esq.

Near Wadesboro, on Thursday evening Jan'y 21st, by Rev. S. P. Moreton, Mr. STEPHEN EASTON to Miss JACKY SARAH ANN SULLIVAN, daughter of Isaac Sullivan, all of Anson County.

### DIED,

In this county, of Consumption, on the 28th of Dec., Miss ELIZABETH JANE McLERAN, aged 38 years, daughter of the late Archibald McLeran.

Town papers please copy.

In Moore county, on the 14th inst., Mrs. CATHARINE McINTOSH, wife of Kenneth McIntosh, in the 71st year of his age.

In Anson County, on Thursday, 14th Jan'y, after a lingering illness, Mrs. FRANCES E. JONES, consort of Dr. W. G. Jones

In the same County, suddenly, on Friday 15th Jan'y, Mr. ISAAC THREADGILL, aged about 70 years.

In the same County, on the same day, suddenly, on the road near his residence, Mr. WILLIAM POPE, aged about 80 years.

In the same County, on Sunday morning, 17th Jan'y. Mrs. SARAH BLACKWELL, consort of C. C. Blackwell, Esq., aged about 25 years.

In the same County, on Tuesday morning, 19th Jan'y, MARGARET U., daughter of Wm H. and Sarah Benton, in the 2d year of her age.

In the vicinity of Washington, Ark., on the morning of the 2nd inst., MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Milton T. and Martha A. Holt, formerly of Alamance County, aged 17 years and 5 months.

### COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Jan'y 26. Str Flora McDonald, with goods for J W Lett, H L Myrover & Co, Worth & Utley, P A Wiley, J McDaniel, Welsh & Weisiger, W Hardin, Mrs W H Haigh, A Overby, R Mitchell, J Kyle, Jr, Rev G McNeill, S T Hawley & Son, A A McKethan.

Lutterloh's Line. Jan'y 27 and 28. Strs Magnolia and Fanny, with passengers, and goods for A H Marsh, R McDaniel, L McDaniel, J McDaniel, G W Williams & Co, A G Thornton, E W Willkings, C T Haigh & Sons, J W Lett, Stedman & Horne, H L Myrover & Co, J H Hall, J L Bryan, A A McKethan.

### PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 25.—Schr Jonas Smith fm New York, Yankee Blade and Medora fm Boston. 26.—Schr Arietis fm St Thomas, Vermont fm Turk's Island, Elizabeth English fm St. Thomas. 27.—Schr James Buchanan from Smithville.

From the Baltimore American.

## HISTORIC PARALLELS.

Every now and then there happens, "in the course of human events," something to which history furnishes a singular parallel in days gone by. The historic muse, indeed, would seem to be fond of repeating herself. We run over the annals of a people quite distinct from the ancient civilization, and we discover situations presenting the same phenomena in government and philosophy which belonged to the republics of Greece or the dynasties of Rome. In our own times and upon our own soil we have seen repetitions of what was done in the remote past in a far distant clime and has been transmitted to us through the dim twilight of two thousand years. And not only are events reproduced—great dramas reenacted upon which the dusky curtain of time fell before the language which we now write was known among men—but the actors are also brought again upon the stage, if not in the costume they wore afore time, at least with the spirit which once animated them and with the very sentiments they once promulgated upon their lips. By a sort of metempsychosis, the characters of remarkable personages are transmitted from age to age, and incarnated to the sight of successive generations. Thus we may see the lofty courage and disinterested patriotism of Cincinnatus handed down through Rienzi and Tell and Hampden till they found their loftiest impersonation in Washington. And in like manner we may trace the dark and fiendish passions which were exhibited in Judas, along the line of eighteen centuries, through the world's conspicuous traitors to Benedict Arnold.

But in considering historic parallels, or individual resemblances, at periods of time far distant from each other, it is curious to see how very differently the same course of conduct will be regarded by the world, or how two men, strikingly like each other in certain cardinal points, may be treated as if they were antipodes. In one age a ruler may be extolled for prudence and wisdom who in another would be stigmatized as weak and misguided—the pirate and plunderer of half a century ago is the benefactor and reformer of to-day. We do not see the same things as our fathers saw them. What they called public virtue appears to us, by some strange glamour which distorts all objects affecting the moral sense, a timid and unworthy policy arising out of an undue sensibility bordering on squeamishness—what they defined crimes calling for severe and summary punishment we applaud as heroic actions entitling the author to the highest commendation, and demanding those gustatory and metallic testimonials of dinners, swords, pitchers, medals, which have taken the place of laurel chaplets and bags of golden coin.

These remarks are not designed as prefatory to any parallel that we have found between a recent public occurrence and one which took place in Grecian days, B. C. We shall not go back to the Pisistratidæ and Alemeonidal for illustrations (involving an immediate reference to the Classical Dictionary, which is not at hand,) of modern political intrigues. The two series of exploits to which we propose to call attention, in a very few paragraphs, lie only fifty years apart, and are both within the memory of persons now living. They stand in startling contrast to each other, certainly, and a momentary glance at them will show either that some people are just at this moment strangely infatuated with a vulgar criminal, or that an undue amount of obloquy has been heaped upon the head of a pure and self sacrificing patriot.

But little more than fifty years has glided by since the eyes of the whole country were fixed upon a court room in Richmond where a trial was going on, destined for the magnitude of the offence charged upon the party arraigned and for the brilliant forensic displays which it elicited, to be classed with the prosecution against Verres and the impeachment of Hastings. Never, beyond a doubt, in the history of America had there been collected within the walls of a temple of justice so many men distinguished for high and various gifts. A jurist, whose equal the world had not seen since the death of Mansfield, sat upon the bench. One of the witnesses was Andrew Jackson, and the foreman of the grand jury which brought in the bill of indictment was John Randolph of Roanoke. The prisoner himself was hardly inferior in intellectual endowment either to the eminent counsel engaged for the defence and for the government (and among these Luther Martin and William Wirt were opposed to each other) or to the other parties to whom we have alluded, while he had filled a larger space in the gaze of the world, for he had been Vice President of the United States. The reader knows, of course, that we are referring to the trial of Aaron Burr.

What was Burr's offence? He was charged with treason against the United States in covertly designing to effect a dismemberment of the confederacy in connexion with a scheme for the forcible subjugation of Mexico. The result of his trial, as we all know, was a verdict of acquittal, yet Burr walked out of the court room at Richmond a free but ruined man, thenceforth to be classed with the outlaw and the adventurer, and to wander over the earth with the mark of infamy upon his brow. And why? Because, however the government had failed to establish his purpose to dismember the Union, it was made clear that he had intended an armed descent upon a neighboring nation—a giant scheme of land-piracy—and the moral sense of the people in those days recoiled from the perpetration of such wickedness, and branded with lasting shame the man who would carry fire and sword into a foreign land with which we were at peace for his own personal aggrandizement. And from that day to this Burr's name has been the synonym for disgrace, and the farthest reach of political detraction has never gone beyond comparing its victim to this remarkable person—remarkable for his unrivalled powers and his awful degradation.

Was the verdict pronounced on Burr by his contemporaries a just one? Modern biographers have attempted to mitigate the depth of shade which enshrouds him, but in vain—all that they can do is to set off the darkness of his guilt by the portraiture of certain graces of deportment and amenities of domestic life. And yet, if we are to estimate the turpitude of Burr by the standards which have been applied to Walker, we should say not merely that he was an ill-used man, but that the greatest achievement of his life was that unaccomplished one for which he received so much opprobrium, Walker has gone farther than Burr by carrying war with all its dreadful consequences into a foreign country for his own wicked and selfish ends, and yet Walker is a hero and a missionary of reform! Surely there has been a great change in public sentiment since 1807, if William Walker is to be enrolled among heroes for doing that, the bare purpose to do which made Burr a villain. We have brought the two names in juxtaposition; let us say that Walker is Burr *with some important differences.* His plan of conquest is quite as wicked, but it is less magnificent and has been carried on by different agencies. Burr aimed at the great empire of the Aztecs which Hernando Cortez, that renowned filibuster, overran, and was willing to contend for it with the descendants of the Castilian, degenerate indeed, but still capable of a stout resistance, and to this end he sought to enlist under his flag men of high qualities and amiable though resolute character. Walker contended not for Nicaragua, but for the Transit Company, to sell out which has been the leading object of his whole filibustering scheme, and with this view he gathered to himself all the abandoned characters that he could find in New York and New Orleans, superior only in physical strength and in utter desperation to the greasers and mestizoes of the Isthmus. Burr worked upon the accomplished Blannerhasset and Walker seduced Adjutant Biles. When we say further that Walker is utterly devoid of the fascinating manners, the charming eloquence and the eloquence and the elegant scholarship which irradiated the darkness of Burr's life, we have run the comparison between the two men to its close.

In concluding these hurried remarks, let us add that it is a mournful sign of the decay of public morality that Walker finds any respectable body of supporters in the United States. As we never despair of the Republic, we rejoice to think, however, that the great mass of the people have no sympathy whatever with him or his filibustering projects, and we believe that like Burr he will live in after times only as a monument of ill-regulated ambition.

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This is truly an age of novelties, and the people of Rochester have given an exhibition altogether without parallel or precedent. A long and well-contested trial has just been concluded in that city, in which a prominent member of society was arraigned for efforts to induce a physician to administer poison to his wife in such a way as to quietly remove her from this life without detection. The physician (according to his story) pretended to acquiesce, gave some harmless doses, and then exposed the scheme. The gentleman accused passed through the ordeal of a severe judicial investigation, and retorted by a charge of conspiracy on the part of the physician with intent to ruin him; and the case was so well managed that he was acquitted. Able counsel on both sides enchained admiring auditories for hours, many ladies listened from nine in the morning till seven in the evening, and every body seemed to be enraptured with the intellectual repast, garnished as it was with interesting scraps of scandal. On the evening of the acquittal a large crowd gathered around the residence of the gentleman just relieved from aspersion by the jury, and greeted him with loud demonstrations. They then listened to speeches from a friend and one of his counsel, in which the innocence of the accused and the wisdom of the jury were set forth as beyond controversy, and truth and justice were hailed as triumphant. On the next evening the "other side" was represented, and the young physician was also greeted by a "host of friends," with a band of music; and the counsel for the prosecution and the prosecutor himself made speeches, each expressive of the merits of their cause and the satisfaction which such a demonstration had given to the "young man now under a cloud who had resisted temptation." The pleasure in this case was materially enhanced by a bountiful collation. What has actually been determined by these "popular verdicts" it would be difficult to tell, since there are still "two sides to the question," and an impartial mind can come to no other conclusion than that there is great depravity somewhere yet undeveloped.—*National Intelligencer.*

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*The Weather.*—A correspondent reminds us that the Winter of 1842–3 resembled the present season in mildness up to the 11th of February, when severe cold weather set in, and continued far into the Spring. He adds, "No doubt we shall this year have the full measure of Winter at the cost of a late Spring." We do not quite agree with our correspondent as to there being "no doubt" on the point. That is a good deal to say about the future in any respect. But about atmospheric changes—about the weather—the less positive a man speaks or writes, the more credit will he get for discretion as well as for discernment. There is, perhaps, no subject on which man's foresight is oftener or more completely at fault; yet neither is there one on which men more habitually speak with unthinking confidence. We were amused a few days ago at the warmth with which two gentlemen were maintaining opposite predictions on this very question of a late Spring, as well as at the grave interest with which a very considerable group were listening thereto, seeing that the disputants really knew no more about the matter than they did about the coming of the Millenium, and those who heard for half an hour were not a whit the wiser than when they began to listen. How many half hours are thus profitlessly spent?

But if it is unwise to *predict* respecting the weather, it is perfectly safe to speak of it in the past and present tenses. Did May or June, September or October, ever supply a more balmy, genial day than yesterday? Or did Spring or Summer morn ever burst in greater glory upon the earth than did this morning? We do not remember the equal of either in January, or the superior at any time, though we have borne a part in the "battle of life" for—well, never mind how many years; that is not the pleasant topic it once was. Did you see the Sun rise this morning? *No!* well we did and sighed for a painter's powers and pencil. We know not that ever we looked upon a sky more gorgeously prepared for the coming god. Curtained with tapestry of every hue were the portals of the East;—purple, and violet, and crimson, and pale gold, and still paler green in parallel lines, and over the whole a rich warm tint of amethyst, most beautiful. And before the god of day came messengers of light, tipping the points and margins of those gorgeous clouds with a glory inexpressible, and with dazzling brilliancy writing, as though in living words, upon the arch of that vaulted chamber, "Let there be light;" and the heavens flashed at the fiat, and the earth was illumined by the Sun, as he came forth even as a bridegroom out of his chamber. All of this we saw, and part of this we were, for an inward gladness answered to the outward glory. Blessed is he who seeth the rising of the Sun and rejoiceth therein.

Just the way of the weather, as our brother of the Tribune knows well to the cost of his prophetical reputation. Three hours ago we penned the above paragraph. Then the sun was shining, and every thing promised a fine and pleasant day. Now the sky is thickly clouded; the atmosphere is dark and foggy; the streets are wet and sploshy, (and would you believe it, dirty also;) the rain is falling heavily, and the secret, invisible barometer hung up somewhere against the wall of one's nervous system indicates a continuance of the gloom and rain. But for *how long*, this deponent saith not.—*N. Y. Com.*

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*A Valuable Invention.*—They have a new chimney in France, invented for the consumption of wood, instead of coal, by the Parisians. It consists of a mere pipe, into which the logs of wood are thrown, and beneath which the fire is lighted. The contrivance produces so much heat that the apartment is thoroughly warmed during the day, and at night the logs, completely charred, but not consumed, are withdrawn in the state of charcoal, and will sell for double the price of wood in its natural state. This chimney is the invention of a Monsieur Renaud, and much is expected from it on the score of economy. The same idea is being applied to steam, using coal, which turns to coke, as it works without smoke or ashes of any kind, by means of a revolving cylinder beneath the furnace.

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The number of postage stamps used during the year 1857 was 168,494,540, the value of which was $4,649,975 25.

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A RICH SCENE.—The following is the Washington Union's sketch of a scene in the House of Representatives on Wednesday last. It is not easy to determine whether the South has more reason to complain of its indiscreet advocate or of its abolition enemy:—

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, addressed the committee at length in defence of the South and southern institutions against the attacks which had been made upon them. He referred to the discussion in regard to a dissolution of the Union, remarking that there was more reality in it than they at present imagined. There were some things which could not be much longer endured by the South. He had more respect to-day for an abolitionist than for a free-soiler. The South treated with indifference and contempt all threats from the North, and when the first attempt should be made to coerce the people of the South to submit to wrong, they would find an army marching from the South, across the borders, into the North, that would bring with them the sword and firebrand, and with them should travel desolation.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio. I want to know whether you will carry this war of desolation into the Western Reserve, Ohio?

Mr. Davis. Yes sir; because there reside the meanest portion of the abolitionist party on this continent. Mr. D. then proceeded to quote from the Bible in defence of the institutions of the South; when

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, interrupted by asking whether he might make an inquiry?

Mr. Davis said that depended upon what his name was. He did not know him.

Several Members gave his name, when

Mr. Davis asked whether he had not received a letter from Mr. E. H. Lombard?

Mr. Lovejoy. Yes, sir.

Mr. Davis. Will you permit it to be read from the Clerk's desk?

Mr. Lovejoy said he had no objection.

[The letter was accordingly read. It was addressed to Mr. Lovejoy, and states that Mr Lombard, about two months since, emigrated with his family and an old negro man named Mose to Stark county, Illinois, with the view of making it his future home. Mose was old and infirm, and it became him to provide amply for him in health and sickness. He did little labor, and, if let alone, would have been happy, but was persuaded by the rascally abolitionists to leave his home in the night. He was taken to Princeton and delivered to Mr. Lovejoy, as the properly-constituted agent of the under-ground railroad, and sent to Canada, or some other cold country, to depend upon the cold charities of the world. In the North sheep-stealing was considered the meanest act; in the South slave-stealing; and Mr. Lombard would ask Mr. Lovejoy if either of these thefts was as low as sending away from his home a poor and infirm negro man. In the opinion of Mr. Lombard, Mr. Lovejoy had disgraced the cause of humanity, his district, and had committed an offence which should expel him from the halls of Congress.]

At the conclusion of the letter, Mr. Davis said he could answer no questions. He then proceeded in his defence of the South, and denunciation of the aggressions of the abolitionists and free-soilers of the North upon the constitutional rights of the South.

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### TREASURY RAGS.

The Treasury is entirely empty—the Chairman of the Finance Committee has declared that the Government is under protest—and a law has been passed to authorize the issue of Treasury notes, as the only possible measure which can save the Government, not from bankruptcy, for that is past praying for, but from a confession of bankruptcy. As there is no specie in the Treasury, these notes, of course, do not represent specie, are not based upon specie, and cannot be converted into specie. They are in truth, neither more nor less than irredeemable Treasury rags. The act says they are to be redeemable, but it does not say how, and no fund has been provided to make the redemption. They stand upon the credit of the Government alone, and the Government takes them in payment of its dues, just as a bank is compelled to take its own paper, when offered at the counter, even though irredeemable. Suppose after all these notes shall have been issued, ($20,000,000) a monetary convulsion like that that has lately passed, should occur. The people would rush to the Treasury for specie just as they did to the banks, and they would find none. The Collectors might be willing to take them in payment of duties, but the holders would have no duties to pay. What then would become of the principle upon which the Sub-Treasury is based? Where would be the coin, the hard money, in which alone it is authorized to deal? It would be no where, and the only substitute would be these filthy Treasury rags, which do not even "promise to pay" in specie.

Now we do not mean to intimate that the Government is not perfectly able to pay the $20,000,000 contracted for, or that its notes may not be a good investment, well calculated to command a premium. But is it not evident that the Sub-Treasury has proved a complete failure? The System, indeed, is entirely abandoned. It was to pay in specie, and it pays in Treasury rags—irredeemable Treasury shinplasters. It is worse than the banks, which the President and his Secretaries would force into liquidation by means of a compulsory bankrupt law. And having once begun to issue shin-plasters, who can tell where the thing is to stop? If trade should continue to languish, if Brigham Young should prove a tough customer, if the Kansas troubles should grow to the dimensions of civil war, if Gen. Walker and his fillibusters should continue to disturb the President's peace of mind, what security have we that one or two hundred millions may not be thrown upon the country? Should such be the case, being available for nothing but to pay duties and buy public lands, is it not evident that they must fall below par, and, gradually declining in value, sink at last to the level of the old Continental money?—*Richmond Whig.*

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*A Good Pill to Take.*—Sir Astley Cooper received, perhaps, the largest fee ever given at one time for an operation. It was upon an old gentleman named Hyatt, who was a resident in the West Indies, and when he arrived at the age of seventy, being afflicted, determined on going to England to undergo an operation. It was performed with his accustomed ability; and upon visiting him one day, when he was able to quit his bed, he observed to his surgeon that he had feed his physician, but that he had not yet renumerated his surgeon. He desired to know the amount of his debt, and Sir Astley stated, "Two hundred guineas!"

"Pooh, pooh!" exclaimed the old gentleman "I shan't give you two hundred guineas; there, that is what I shall give you," taking off nis nightcap and tossing it to Sir Astley.

"Thank you, Sir," said Sir Astley "any thing from you is acceptable," and he put the cap into his pocket.

Upon examination it was found to contain a check for one thousand guineas.

Sir Astley's amount of fees far exceeds that of any member of the profession. In one year he received no less a sum than £21,000 and for many years from £15,000 upward. His patients have comprised all classes of society, and his attention was bestowed equally on the wealthy and the indigent.

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FOR THE OBSERVER.

RICHMOND COUNTY, Jan'y 23, 1858.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON:—*Dear Sirs:*—I have been a Bee-raiser for many years, and in that time have taken some very rich hives of honey; but having never seen or heard of as great yield from one hive as from one raised by my old friend Joseph Moody Ingram, of this County, and taken the past Fall, I have thought it worthy of a place in your valuable paper; and therefore offer it to you for the benefit of your readers, and at the same time as a *banter* thrown out to them.

The old gentleman, believing that he had something a little extraordinary, invited myself and some other Bee-raisers to the "taking," and having been present and witnessed the whole operation, I vouch for the accuracy of the statement: The hive or box, was made of 13-inch boards, 4 feet long, was in its third year, and the honey-comb taken—filled with the richest honey—weighed *one hundred pounds*, after all—white and black (for there were several of the latter class assisting)—had feasted to satiety on the rich food. There was other comb of poor quality, containing some honey, that was not weighed.

Mr. Ingram says he intends trying his hand again.

RICHMOND.

*Large Yield of Corn.*—We notice in the Clinton *Independent* of the 19th inst., that Mr. Everett Peterson, of Sampson county, raised upon one acre of land last year, eighty bushels of Corn. Mr. P. reported the following plan of cultivation which produced this large yield, to the Sampson county Agricultural Fair:

The land was a coarse sandy soil of a blueish gray color. I beaded it up by throwing five furrows together, four feet and a half apart, about the first of April. I opened the beds two furrows deep, and put three hundred lbs. of guano in the furrows and covered it two inches deep; planted the corn eighteen inches apart. The kind of corn planted was a large variegated corn. After it was planted I run the bar of the plough next to the corn, I then took a mixture of barn yard and stable manure of a very rough quality and strew it in the furrows lightly, about enough to cover the bottom of each furrow. I then turned the wing of the plough to the corn and covered the manure up immediately. It was ploughed and hoed three times, and gathered about the first of October. All of which is respectfully submitted, with one bushel of the corn as a sample.

EVERETT PETERSON.

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*Sugar, Molasses and Coffee.*—The total receipts of foreign unrefined Sugar into the United States during the year ending December 31, 1857, were 269,180 tons, against receipts in 1856 of 275,662 tons, and 1855 of 205,064 tons. The total consumption of foreign and domestic in 1857 was 280,765 tons, against a total consumption in 1856 of 378,760 tons; in 1855, 377,752 tons; making a decrease in the total deliveries for consumption in 1857, as compared with 1856, of 97,995 tons, or 25¾ per cent.

The receipts of foreign molasses in the United States for the year ending Dec. 31, 1857, were 26,498,517 gallons, against total receipts in 1856 of 25,035,724 gallons, and the total consumption of this description in 1857 was 23,266,404 gallons against a consumption of foreign in 1856 of 23,014,878 gallons, being an increase in the consumption of foreign in 1857, as compared with 1856, of only a fraction over 1 per cent., while the total consumption of foreign and domestic in 1857 was 28,578,784 gallons, against a total consumption in 1856 of 39,608,878 gallons, being the very considerable decrease of over 28 per cent.

This large diminution in the consumption may be attributed, first, to the almost total failure of the Louisiana crop in 1856–7, which yielded less than five millions gallons, against a yield in 1853–4 (the large crop year) of thirty-one millions gallons; and secondly, to the exorbitant prices demanded for foreign, which during the first half year of 1857, attained an altitude never before witnessed, and which for a time almost entirely checked deliveries for consumption.

The Total Receipts of Coffee in the United States for the year ending December 31, 1857, were 1,505,038 packages, weighing 217,871,839 lbs., against receipts of 1856 of 1,678,902 packages, or 230,943,250 lbs., while the consumption in 1857 was 171,565,943 lbs., against a consumption in 1856 of 218,228,490 lbs., being the considerable decrease of nearly 21 per cent.

*N. Y. Shipping and Commercial List.*

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Mobile now ships annually 600,000 bales of cotton. The merchant who made the first shipment of cotton from that port is now living and engaged in business. The first vessel loaded with cotton he had to send to New Orleans to get 400 bales to fill up.

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**ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.**

PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

WOLFE'S CELEBRATED

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,

A Medicinal Diet Drink, of eminently salutary qualities, manufactured by him-elf exclusively, at his factory at Schiedam, in Holland.

It is made from the best Barley that can be selected in Europe, with the essence of an aromatic Italian berry of acknowledged and extraordinary medicinal properties. It has long since acquired a higher reputation, both in Europe and America, than any other diuretic beverage.

In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys, and in general Debility, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable. And it is not only a remedy for these maladies, but, in all cases in which they are produced by drinking bad water, which is almost universally the cause of them, it operates as a *sure preventive.*

The distressing effect upon the stomach, bowels and bladder, of travelers or new residents, and all persons unaccustomed to them, produced by the waters of nearly all our great inland rivers, like the Ohio, Mississippi, and Alabama, from the large quantity of decayed vegetable matter contained in them, in a state of solution, is well known, as also that of the waters of limestone regions in producing Gravel, Calculi, and Stone in the Bladder. The AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is an absolute corrective of these injurious properties of bad water, and consequently prevents the diseases which they occasion. It is also found to be a cure and preventive of Fever and Ague, a complaint caused by the conjoint effect of vegetable malaria in the atmosphere, and vegetable putrescences in the waters of those districts in which it principally prevails. The AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is consequently in great demand by persons traveling, or about to settle in those parts of the country, especially, as well as by many in every community where it has become known, on account of its various other remedial properties.

In all cases of a Dropsical tendency, it is generally the only remedy required, when adopted in the early stages of the disease. In Dyspepsia maladies, when taken in proper quantities, as a diet drink, and especially at dinner, it is found, by uniform experience, to be eminently efficacious in the most obstinate cases, when even the best of the usual remedies have failed to afford more than temporary relief. In cases of Flatulency, it is an immediate and invariable specific; and it may be administered in diluted and proportionate quantities, even to young infants, in all those paroxysms of griping pain in the stomach and bowels to which they are especially subject, as well as in the colic of grown persons.

Its judicious adoption in connection with the principal meals, or when a sense of exhaustion dictates its use, never fails to relieve the debility attendant upon protracted chronic maladies, low temperament, and exhausted vital energy, by whatever cause induced. These are facts to which many of the most eminent medical men both in Europe and the United States, have borne testimony, and which are corroborated by their highest written authorities.

Put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen each, with my name on the bottle, cork, and *fac-simile* of my signature on the label. For sale by all the respectable Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Importer,
22 Beaver Street, New York.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

The word *Schiedam Schnapps*, belongs exclusively to my medicinal beverage, all others is counterfeit and imposition on the public.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

Nov. 25, 1857. 63-3mi

**Blanks forsale at this Office.**


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The steamer J. H. Haughton, which left here for Lockville, on the 26th inst., took up with her a quantity of merchandize, and also a lot of materials for the Deep River Improvement. We learn that the work in the Egypt Coal mines is going on rapidly, and that, from present appearances, coal will soon be ready for delivery.

*Wilmington Herald.*

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*Great Sale of Negroes.*—Probably the largest sale of negroes ever made in Virginia, lately took place in Brunswick county. Ninety-six, of all ages, sizes and conditions, were sold at the unprecedented aggregate of about 875,000.

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*Compliment to the Ladies and its Anti.*—Rev. Dr. Bellows delivered a lecture before the Lowell Institute a few days ago, in which he strongly urged the necessity of early marriages as the only remedy for the licentiousness so prevalent among the youth of our large cities. He thought, however, that the extravagant tastes and expensive habits of young ladies frequently stood in the way of them.

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**CONSTABLE'S ELECTION.**

J. T. MULLINS presents himself as a Candidate for Constable to the voters of the Town District. Election February 6, 1858.

Jan'y 4. 73-

**CONSTABLE'S ELECTION.**

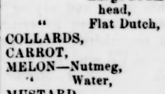
THE undersigned offers himself as a candidate for re-election to the Office of Constable in the Town District. Election on the 6th Feb'y.

SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS.

Jan'y 7. 74te

**LUTTERLOH'S**

**FREIGHT & PASSENGER LINE.**



THE UNDERSIGNED INforms the public that the Boats of his line are running as follows:—

**Steamer MAGNOLIA** leaves FAYETTEVILLE MONDAY and THURSDAY Mornings, at 15 Minutes after Sun-rise; and WILMINGTON on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at o'clock.

**Steamer FANNY LUTTERLOH** leaves FAYETTEVILLE TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 15 Minutes after Sun-rise; and WILMINGTON WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at o'clock.

**Steamer ROWAN**, with a full complement of Flats, will make one trip a week or oftener, as circumstances may require.

☞All goods consigned to me at Wilmington will be forwarded with despatch.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Jan'y 27, 1858. 80*2m

**1858.**

**INTENTIONS FOR SPRING.**

ALREADY our orders are in the hands of Manufacturers for upwards of One Hundred Dozen of the justly celebrated and widely known

**"YOKE-SEAM" SHIRTS.**

The styles introduced for the Spring and Summer trade will be entirely new, and cannot fail meeting the taste of any. Persons living at a distance can be fitted exactly by sending with their orders the following measures:—

Size Round the Neck,
" " Wrist,
" " Breast,
" " Waist;

Length from centre of back to shoulder, elbow and hand; and any other particulars as to *with* or *without* collars, and whether *turn-down* or *standing* collars, narrow or broad plaits, &c.

Orders for Shirts and Collars will be promptly attended to at

**BALDWIN'S**
CITY CLOTHING & FURNISHING STORE,
38 MARKET STREET,
Wilmington, N. C

Jan'y 8. 75-16wpd

**GARDEN SEEDS.**

**SAM'L J. HINSDALE**

HAS received his usual supply of GARDEN SEED. These Seeds were selected and put up expressly for him and are all fresh and genuine. The following list comprises a *few* of the varieties, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| BEANS—Early China, | " Marrowfat, |
| " Valentine, | PEPPER, |
| " Large Lima, | PUMPKIN, |
| BEETS—Blood Turnip, | SQUASH—White Bush, |
| " Long Blood, | " Yellow " |
| CABBAGE—Early York, | TOMATO—Red, |
| " Sugar Loaf, | " Yellow, |
| " Large Drum-head, | TURNIP—Flat Dutch, |
| " Flat Dutch, | " White Globe, |
| COLLARDS, | " Ruta Baga, |
| CARROT, | CORN—Sweet, |
| MELON—Nutmeg, | ALSO, |
| " Water, | Onion Sets, |
| MUSTARD, | Blue Grass Seed, |
| ONION—White, | PARSLEY, |
| " Red, | PARSNIP. |

For sale Wholesale and Retail by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Jan'y 25, 1858. 79-itf

**GARDEN SEEDS.**

WE HAVE RECEIVED a general assortment of ***Landreth's Celebrated GARDEN SEEDS***, warranted fresh and genuine, of the growth of 1857.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Jan'y 28. 80-6w

**1858.**

**GARDEN SEEDS!**

**Warranted the Growth of 1857.**

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Garden Seeds, comprising every variety, from the celebrated Gardens of JOHNSON, ROBBINS & Co., Wethersfield. These Seeds have been sold here for the last 5 years and always given perfect satisfaction.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Catalogues will be furnished gratuitously upon application.

Jan'y 14, 1858. 76-12m

**WESTWARD, HO!**

**10,000 *Acres of Mississippi Bottom Lands for Sale.***

TO persons going West the undersigned would say that he is now offering for sale, cheap for Cash or on short No. 1 paper, a quantity of land situated in the very best Cotton growing region, and possessing every facility of navigation and markets that the planter could desire.

☞For particulars enquire of S. W. Davis at Charlotte, N. C. JAS. B. GRIFFING.

Charlotte, Jan'y 26, 1858. 80*6t

**NORTH CAROLINA BACON.**

HAMS, Sides and Shoulders, for sale by

BEVERLY ROSE.

Jan'y 28. 80-

**PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISH.**

A FRESH supply received by

S. J. HINSDALE.

**TEAS.**

FRESH GREEN and BLACK TEAS for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

**K. M. MURCHISON,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**

NO. 104 WALL STREET,

***New York.***

☞Usual advances on Consignments.☜

**YEAST POWDERS**

FOR sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

YEAST POWDERS;
Chocolate;
Saltpetre;
Pure Potash;
Toilet Soap;

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec'r 7. 66-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## FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Jan'y 28, 1858.

The Kangaroo, from Liverpool on 13th of Jan'y, arrived here last evening.

*Great Britain.*—The London papers of the 12th give great space to the arrest of General Walker; but with the exception of the Morning Post, which applauds the act of Commodore Paulding, they are editorially silent. The Manchester Guardian praises the act, and credits the Administration with it.

The launch of the Leviathan continued to proceed satisfactorily. It was hoped that in a few more days she would be down to low water mark, when the process of unpacking the cradles would commence, and the full spring tides at the end of January will float her. The progress of the vessel during the last two days was over 30 feet.

*India.*—On the 24th of November Sir Colin Campbell evacuated Lucknow, in the presence of the whole force of Oude. He retired to Cawnpore, with the women, the wounded, and the State prisoners, 23 lacs of rupees, and the King's jewels; also, all the guns worth taking away. Sir James Outram had been left with a strong division at Alumbagh, in the vicinity of Lucknow. All the women and children from Lucknow, and most of the wounded, have safely reached Allahabad.

The correspondent of the Times thus speaks of the actions with the Gwalior mutineers:—

General Windham on the 26th of November attacked part of the Gwalior mutineers, near Cawnpore, and defeated them. Next day he was surprised, lost all his tents, and had to retire into his entrenchments; whence, however, he made a successful sortie upon the enemy. Sir Colin Campbell heard the firing from the Oude side, came up and drove the enemy from his position in Cawnpore. On the 7th of December, the Commander-in-Chief attacked the Gwalior men, 14,000 strong. The victory was decisive; the enemy was pursued for 14 miles, lost all his cannon, ammunition, and baggage.

Another dispatch from Sir Colin Campbell says that the Gwalior fugitives were subsequently fallen in with by General Grant, and that after some sharp firing, 15 guns, with all their stores, ammunition, &c, were captured.

The Bengal 34th and 73d regiments had mutinied,—thus extinguishing the Native Bengal Army. There were 24,000 European troops in the Bengal Presidency.

Minor actions are reported in other parts of India, the British generally successful. The Times speaks of the general intelligence as highly gratifying.

*China.*—The attack on Canton was expected to be made immediately on the arrival of reinforcements, which were due. The city was reported to be mined, and resistance was expected.

*France.*—There is no political news of importance. It is stated that the consumption of tobacco in France is increasing so rapidly that the Imperial manufactories can scarcely supply the demand, and the revenue from the sales of the present year is expected to reach one hundred million francs.

*Commercial.*—The cotton market at Liverpool, for the three days preceding the steamer's sailing showed sales of 14,000 bales, including 1,500 on speculation and 1,400 for export. Prices were generally unchanged, market closing quiet but steady. The Circular of Richardson, Spence & Co., of Liverpool, reports middling qualities of cotton, in some cases, 1-16d. lower; Manchester advices unfavorable, there being little inquiry for manufacturers.

### THREE DAYS LATER!

HALIFAX, Jan. 28.

The steamship *Canada* has arrived with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 16th.

*Great Britain.*—The Bank had reduced the rates of discount to 5 per cent, and further reduction was expected.

The *Leviathan* was nearly at the end of her launching ways, and little else remained to be done till the high tides of January, when she will be floated.

*France.*—An unsuccessful attempt had been made to assassinate Napoleon. The ball passed through his hat.

Napoleon was fired at when entering the Opera House. Three explosions from hollow projectiles were heard. Sixty persons were injured and three killed. The conspirators were Italians, many of whom were arrested. The Emperor remained until the end of the Opera.

*India.*—A week's later advices from India, brings nothing from Cawnpore, owing to the interruption of the mails.

Slight skirmishes are reported at various places.

*Spain.*—The Queen's speech announces the accepted mediation of France and England in the Mexican question, but under all circumstances the honor of Spain will be preserved.

*The Missing Steamer.*—The *Ariel* arrived at Cork, on Friday, the 15th, with her main shaft broken. The Canada brought her mails and passengers.

*Commercial.*—The English money market was easy.

Sales of cotton for the week 35,000 bales. On speculation 1,400. Export 4,000. Fair and Middling declined an eighth. Lower qualities less affected from scarcity. Stock in port 415,000 bales, of which 222,000 are American. Little inquiry at Manchester. Flour very dull. Quotations nominal. Wheat very dull. Corn dull. Provisions quiet. Rosin steady at 3s. 11d. Spirits turpentine steady at 32s.

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NEW YORK, Jan'y 24.

Some heavy defalcations in the Comptroller's department of the city have been discovered, and, as usual, a scape-goat has been found. The Comptroller was examined at great length yesterday by a committee of the Board of Common Council, and the deficit is stated at two hundred thousand dollars. J. B. Smith, the clerk who had charge of the books and papers, and who was a "fast man," is implicated as the transgressor. An item of four thousand dollars seems to have been paid for a wall in Fifty-seventh street, not named in the contract.

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*Florida Indian War.*—The Tampa Peninsular says six Seminole warriors were seen on the 5th near Fort Cummings, and pursued about four miles, when they entered the swamp and escaped. A party of forty men, with several trailing dogs, was organizing for their further pursuit. The same paper records a report of the capture of two Indian ponies in the Big Cypress.

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*Handsome Donation.*—We learn that the Hon. Alexander Anderson, of New Albany, Indiana, has presented to the American Colonization Society *ten thousand acres* of land lying in the State of Georgia. The deed for the same was received at the Colonization Rooms a few days since. The land lies in an improving part of the State, and is supposed to be very valuable. Mr. Anderson is entitled to and will receive the thanks of all the friends of Liberia for this generous donation.

*National Intelligencer.*

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*Ecclesiastical Statistics of Ireland.*—In Ireland, it appears, there are 1397 Established churches, 534 Presbyterian ditto, and 132 registered buildings, of which 56 belong to the Wesleyan Methodists, 22 to the Reformed Presbyterians, 9 to the Baptists, 14 to the Independents, 5 to the Moravians, and 16 to denominations not specified.

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1, 1858.


*NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.*

*Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.*

SUPERIOR COURTS.—The Special Court for this County commences its session to-day, Judge Manly presiding. The session will probably continue for two weeks.

The Courts for this Circuit will commence on Monday the 22d inst., and will be held as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Moore, | Monday, | February | 15. |
| Montgomery, | " | " | 22. |
| Stanly, | " | March | 1. |
| Anson, | " | " | 8. |
| Richmond, | " | " | 15. |
| Robeson, | " | " | 22. |
| Bladen, | " | " | 29. |
| Columbus, | " | April | 5. |
| Brunswick, | " | " | 12. |
| New Hanover, | " | " | 19. (2 weeks.) |
| Sampson, | " | May | 3. |
| Cumberland, | " | " | 10. |
| Harnett, | " | " | 17. |

SALES OF STOCKS.—We are glad to learn that the Coupon Bonds advertised by the Western Railroad Company meet with ready sale. As an instance, we may state that on a single day last week the sales were $15,000, in "lots to suit" purchasers. It is pleasant to know that there is no inconsiderable amount of money in the country seeking investment, and that a share of it aids indirectly in the construction of our Road.

We know of no better or safer investment in this section than in the Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville or the County of Cumberland at the prices asked and paid.

The latest quotations of North Carolina 6 per cents at New York are at 94.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION TO SOUTH AMERICA.—Lieut. Charles P. McGary, U. S. N., of this town, left this morning, to join the Expedition for the exploration of the Parana River and its tributaries. Mr. McGary was accompanied by his family. He expects to be absent about 2½ years.

FIRE COMPANIES.—We learn from the Washington (N. C.) Dispatch, that the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company has voted a donation of $100 to the fire department of that town, as a testimony of their efficient services, by which thousands of dollars have been saved from destruction by fire.

When will the fire department of Fayetteville entitle itself to a similar vote? It is astonishing, beyond expression, that in a community which has so much at stake as this, there should be any indifference to a matter of this kind.

SHERIFF OF RICHMOND COUNTY.—William Graham Esq. has resigned, and Thomas C. Bostick Esq. has been appointed Sheriff of Richmond.

THE NORTH CAROLINA PLANTER is the title of a new Agricultural Journal, received this morning. It is published at Raleigh, by A. M. Gorman: S. W. Westbrook, Editor. It is issued in pamphlet form, and contains 32 pages. Terms, $1 per annum, invariably in advance.

We hope that the Planter will deserve and secure success.

MR. MCRAE IN WILMINGTON.—The Herald speaks in high terms of Mr. McRae's speech in Wilmington on Thursday evening last. The Journal does not seem to think much of it, but has 3½ columns in reply.

Mr. McRae will speak here on Tuesday evening of next week.

CHANGE THE NAME.—The Wilmington Journal, in reply to Mr. McRae, quotes Mr. Calhoun as saying that "*the Government, as their* [the States] *common agent or trustee, can have no right to distribute them, for their individual, separate use, a fund derived from property held in their united and federal character, without a special power for that purpose, which is not pretended.*"

The Journal puts this in italics, and evidently thinks that it has set things straight by it. Mr. Calhoun said that "distribution" was unconstitutional: the Democrats say so too. Mr. Calhoun was right: of course the Democrats are right too. But how about "donations"? The Democrats won't "distribute" the lands; they "donate" them. To "donate" them, they consider all right; and we suppose, of course, that Mr. Calhoun thought so too. Let us go in for a "donation;" we are not particular as to names; we will take it as "proceeds," or "lands," or "deposits," or "donations," anything, so the money comes to its rightful owners.

TIRED OF TAXES.—This is a free country, and every body has a right to think for himself; but we think that the opinions of the farmers along the line of the North Carolina Railroad might be more gracefully entertained and uttered by those citizens of the State who pay taxes and have no railroads.

"We live immediately on the line of the North Carolina Road," says the Greensboro' Patriot, and know the feelings of our farmers on this subject; and although they are reaping the benefits of the road, they say they cannot stand any increase of taxes—they are anxious to complete the Western Extension, but they say some plan must be devised to effect the work without any farther increase of their burdens."

We turn to the Comptroller's Report, and find that Cumberland County paid in 1857 State taxes to the amount of $13,440 48, Guilford County $9,845 87. We who have no railroad pay for it more heavily than those who have.

A FAIR HIT.—The Washington Times, alluding to the opposition of Senator Biggs to Chaplains for Congress, says,—

"It strikes us very forcibly that from the amount of sin and corruption that is visible in both houses of Congress, they have need for half a dozen Chaplains and as many Priests."

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We copy from the Standard (as we would have printed from the original if it had been sent to us,) an article from Gov. Swain, President of the University, in relation to the late appointment of a Professor of Chemistry in that institution. Some things therein might perhaps justify remark, but, though we see nothing in it to change in the slightest degree our views heretofore expressed, we are too sincerely the friends of the University to follow up or add to what we felt it our duty to say in reference to the article in a Virginia paper which we alluded to on the 11th ult.

We must protest, however, against being styled, even inferentially, an "accuser" of Gov. Swain. The only allusion made to him in the Observer was complimentary. His reply, apparently addressed to the article in the Observer, is, it will be seen, not to anything that *we ever said or published*, but to the article in the Petersburg Express, which we did not publish, and to points in that article which were never alluded to by us. The only statement in the Express that was referred to by the Observer, was the statement, denied by none, that a Professor had been selected from Virginia instead of North Carolina; thereby (according to that writer) virtually admitting the inferiority of our University to that of Virginia.

*From the Standard.*

MESSRS. EDITORS: My attention has been called to an editorial article in the Fayetteville *Observer* of the 18th inst., in relation to the recent appointment of a Professor of Chemistry in the University of North Carolina. With the Senior Editor of the *Observer* I have been familiarly acquainted during a period of nearly thirty-six years. The Junior Editor graduated at the University in 1849. My personal intercourse with both has been without exception respectful and kind, and to them I feel at liberty to make a statement and explanation, to which an anonymous accuser could not with propriety lay claim.

The appointment of Professor Martin was made on the night of the 5th inst. The Trustees present were, His Excellency Gov. Bragg, Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, Judge Battle, Hon. John H. Bryan, Treasurer Courts, William Eaton, jr., Esq., Gov. Graham, Gov. Manly, Bartholomew F. Moore Esq., Judge Ruffin, D. L. Swain and Patrick H. Winston, Esq.

The letter-writer of the Petersburg *Express*, the authority referred to by the *Observer*, gives the following account of the circumstances connected with the election:

"So great is the reputation and influence of the University of Virginia, and it has such a strong hold upon the admiration and affection of the Faculty of the University of N. C., that the President expressed himself, before the late election, as decidedly preferring a graduate of the University of Virginia, other things being equal, to a graduate of any other institution, to fill the Chair of Chemistry, &c., made vacant by the death of the lamented Mitchell, and as I have informed you above, the Trustees have endorsed this opinion of the President by electing Mr Martin to that Chair."

At the close of a minute and pains-taking examination of the testimonials of the several candidates for the office, which occupied the attention of the Board, during the sesions of the 4th and 5th inst, immediately before proceeding to ballot I stated in substance, if not in words:

"That in the election of a successor to Dr. Mitchell we could not expect to secure the services of a gentleman of equal abilities and attainments who was not in the decline of life, and that I had no hopes of finding any one, who at present would be able to supply our loss. That it had been my object in a careful scrutiny of the pretensions of the gentlemen to whom my attention had been directed, to find among the graduates of this University, a young man of decided ability, of attainments equal to his years, who had given satisfactory evidence of capacity to impart instruction, and who had a well established character as an accomplished Christian gentleman. That, as the University was a State institution, I had always entertained the opinion that all parties in the State, political and religious, should be represented in the government of it; and that as no member of the Faculty was a Baptist, other things being equal, I would prefer a member of that denomination, and next to that, a Methodist. That if no suitable person among our graduates presented himself, other things being equal, I would prefer a Southern to a Northern man; and that while I had no disposition to change the plan upon which ours, in common with the great majority of the colleges in the country was organized, to that known as the University system, I was disposed to conform to the wishes of those who differed with me so far as to desire that their views and opinions might be represented; and that as all the members of our Faculty were educated on the old plan, other things being equal, I would give the preference to a candidate who had undergone the peculiar system of training and instruction which prevailed at the University of Virginia."

I have simply to say, in conclusion, that neither in the Faculty, nor the Board, in public or in private, have I expressed any other opinions on the subject than are set forth in the foregoing statement. D. L. SWAIN.

Chapel Hill, Jan. 25, 1858.

After the above was in type, we received Saturday's Chapel Hill Gazette, with a column of remarks, (under the Editorial head,) on the same subject, in which several papers (and this among them) are said to have "busied themselves," in "a captious spirit," with "narrow-minded and unworthy censures," about this appointment of a Professor. Now it seems to us that this is both an incorrect and offensive statement of our course, at least. It can scarcely be tolerated that a respectful comment on the decision of public officers of the State is to be flouted with such epithets. The University is a State Institution, founded upon and sustained by the funds of the State; its Trustees are State Officers, not appointed to manage a private corporation, but a State Institution; its Professors are employes of the State, selected to educate the rising generation of farmers, merchants, professional men, and statesmen, of North Carolina. As such, we cannot admit that it is impertinent in any person or press to advance an opinion upon any occurrence affecting the interests of the Institution. And the last place, it seems to us, from which discussion should be rebuked, is Chapel Hill. The creature should not set itself up above the creator.

So far as our views are questioned, they are substantially justified by Gov. Swain's own positions, as stated above by himself.

NEW POST OFFICE.—Foust's Mills, Randolph County, H. M. Foust, Esq., Postmaster.

CONGRESS.—Four months of the session have passed. Some joint resolutions in regard to the members' pay, and a bill to authorize the issue of Treasury notes, in order that the members might realize that pay, were promptly passed at the opening of the session. Nothing has been done since, nor is there any definite indication of anything that will be done.

The Washington Union warns its party friends, who have a large majority in each Branch of Congress, that a heavy responsibility rests upon them, and that they will be held to fearful account if our army should suffer disaster in Utah, whilst politicians in Washington are "machinating in cold debate schemes for circumventing each other." "Either prompt measures," says the Union, "should be taken to give efficiency to the movements of the army, or else supplies should be at once refused, and the order proclaimed by Congress that the army shall be recalled, and Brigham Young left supreme in his hierarchy."

The Union states the case plainly. It is urged to plain speaking by the reflection that procrastination and delay on the part of Congress may prove as fatal to the interests of the country, to the policy of the administration, and to the ascendancy of the democratic party, as could the well-directed efforts of the opposition.

The Union says:—

"Two months have nearly elapsed since Congress assembled, and no action has yet been taken towards seconding the efforts already made by the administration to repress the open, flagrant, defiant rebellion in Utah. That rebellion is aggravated by every circumstance which could possibly add to the heinousness of crime in the estimation of a moral, Christian, and law-loving people. The Mormons of Utah have rebelled against the government established there by Congress, not from any violation of civil rights or constitutional franchises and guarantees by the government; not from any pretended oppression from the constituted authorities of the land. They rebel because the President will not allow the overthrow of the government which Congress has extended over them—a government obnoxious to them because morally opposed to the unseemly practices they choose to indulge in—practices of rapine, secret and open murder, and a sort of indiscriminate concubinage, at which justice, humanity, religion, and decency shudder and revolt. Here is a most formidable and powerful association, numerous, thoroughly provided and armed, trampling under foot the authority of Congress and the Union, resisting the march of an American army on American soil, plundering and destroying vast amounts of public property, avowing their purpose of destroying our army by cold and starvation—all because their monstrous religion and disgusting modes of life are not sanctioned and seconded by the government which Congress has ordained for their territory. This is the unquestionable state of facts known to Congress and the country; and yet no measure has been adopted which looks to a suppression of the rebellion.

"More than all this, it is known that these people are armed and imbodied in large numbers, and threaten the existence of our little army, which is more than a thousand miles from succor and reinforcement—an army sent there under a flag of truce, as to an ordinary military department of the country, to enforce the laws of the United States, and protect its emigrant citizens from Indian murder and depredations.

"The sentiment of the country, without distinction of party or section, the almost unanimous utterances of the press, are in favor of suppressing this treason and of bringing the traitors to justice; and, although almost every day is of precious value, for saving cost and life, in affording relief to our galiant troops and proper reinforcements to our brave and uncomplaining army, Congress seems as indifferent to the necessity of action as if the whole affair had no more significance than a holiday parade, or of a contemptible squabble for some partisan advantage here at home. Surely the security of our army, and of its valuable lives—surely the supremacy of the laws and authority of the Union over its own domain, is of more importance than the abstractions of politicians or the petty ups and downs of partisan strife."

"THE TIMES ARE OUT OF JOINT."—That there is a radical wrong in the public mind of portions of the country at least, is sufficiently manifested by the sympathy for that wretched apology for a patriot and warrior, Gen. William Walker. A violator of the law of his country in a particular which shocks the moral sense of the world, and endangers the peace of nations, he is caressed at the capital of the Union by the Nation's law makers, *feted* at Richmond by the law makers of that State, summarily discharged from arrest at Mobile by a State Judge, passed scot free by a grand jury at New Orleans who refused to find a bill against him, and complimented in Virginia by burning in effigy his captor, Com. Paulding.

These are evidences of contempt for law, of disregard of private and national morality, which are but signs of the times. Conservative men are bound by every consideration of public and private faith and obligation, to set their faces against such things. There is safety for communities and individuals only in upholding the LAW.

On this subject, we refer the reader to the Intelligencer's sketch of Mr. Pearce's statesman-like speech, and to an article on "Historic Parallels."

A STRANGE STORY.—General Walker has been making a speech at Mobile, to "an enthusiastic meeting," in which he is reported to have "disclosed the secret of the Government opposition to his Nicaraguan schemes, viz: *a rejection of their proposition that he should go to Mexico, and incitewar there, with a view of their acquiring tha Territory.* Resolutions were passed denouncing the Government, and demanding a trial for Com. Paulding."

Of course no sane man will believe such a story as that.

Later accounts give another version of Walker's speech, viz: that he said, "that in the month of October a confidential friend of his had an interview with a member of the Cabinet, who said that the President was opposed to the Nicaraguan enterprise; but that the member recommended Walker to enter into a treaty with Comonfort, and besiege Cuba and provoke a war with Spain. Walker repudiated the proposition.

If there be any truth in this, let the names of the parties be given. It seems incredible.

Crawford's equestrian Statue of Washington has been uncovered at Richmond, Va., and thousands gaze upon it with delight, every body pronouncing it perfect, except Gov. Wise, who says "it is neither horse, mule or jackass."

## CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Wednesday, Mr. Pugh presented some resolutions of the Democratic Legislature of Ohio, expressing entire confidence "in the disinterestedness, the integrity, and the ability of the present Chief Magistrate of these United States;" declaring that "*his Administration commands our cordial and undivided support,*" and instructing their Senators, and requesting their Representatives, to vote against the President's Kansas policy, all the blame for which is laid upon people in Kansas, who have no offices to bestow. Mr. Wade of Ohio denounced the resolutions as servile, and unworthy of the State, as indeed they are.

Mr. Davis presented the views of the minority of the select committee on the Pacific railroad, in the form of an amendment which he gave notice of his intention to move to the bill to authorize the President of the United States to contract for the transportation of the mails, troops, seamen, munitions of war, army and navy supplies, and all other Government service by railroad from the Missouri to San Francisco, in the State of California. [The Southern route, defeated in committee by Mr. Douglas's casting vote.]

The Army increase bill occupied the rest of the Session.

On Thursday, Mr. Pearce of Maryland spoke in defence of Com. Paulding.

Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, proceeded to deliver an elaborate and cogent argument upon the questions of law and of fact involved in the expedition of that military chieftain and in his arrest within the territorial limits of Nicaragua. He commenced his remarks by alluding to the hardened incredulity of those who deny the military and aggressive character of Gen. Walker—an incredulity which reminded him of that satirized by Archbishop Whately in his ingenious work entitled "Historic Doubts respecting Napoleon Bonaparte." It was only by a resort to the same rules of evidence employed by that eminent prelate to question the existence of such a man as Bonaparte that the real character of Walker could be involved in doubt. What that character was could be read in the light of facts connected with his late descent on Nicaragua, in his dishonest evasion of the custom-house officers of Mobile, and in the military organization assumed by his so-called "emigrants" the moment they had landed on the soil of Nicaragua. Nor would it suffice to say that the grand jury of New Orleans had refused to bring in a bill of indictment against him, or that a judge in Mobile had quashed the proceedings instituted against him on his return to that city. Regard must be had to the locality from which this evidence came, and inquiry should first be made into the reliability of the men who thus gave to Walker a clean bill of health.

Mr. Pearce expressed his surprise that sympathy should be entertained for Walker in any quarter of the Union. Who and what was he? A military adventurer who had signalized himself chiefly by his repeated failures in the prosecution of an ignoble calling. Repulsed from Sonora and defeated in Nicaragua, he had marked his career by none of those acts which augur either prowess or ability. How one who used as a despot the power which he had won by the sword was entitled to the sympathy of Americans, the presumed lovers of free and representative institutions, passed his comprehension. It was well known that Walker had conducted his aministration in Nicaragua on the most arbitrary principles, by issuing decrees at his mere will and pleasure, without the intervention of any legislative authority whatever. On such grounds it was that he had burnt churches, confiscated property, and committed all acts of rapine in that Territory.

Nor were his designs friendly to this country. What were those designs as avowed by himself? The establishment of a military despotism in Nicaragua, with a view to its antagonism against the U. States. This appeared from a letter addressed by Walker to Gen. Goicuria, under date of August 12, 1856, in which he distinctly declares, as a motive to induce the co-operation of Great Britain in his ambitious purposes, that "the only way to cut the expansive Democracy of the North is to establish a Southern confederation *on military principles.*" And Walker had only recently avowed the same doctrine in a speech at Richmond, Virginia.

It was evident that the people of the U. States could not sympathize with such a man, or with such designs, founded on doctrines so hostile to the genius of our institutions and to the spirit of the age. Gen. Walker was born out of due time, and belonged rather to the dark age in which the "Northern Hive" poured forth its swarms to ravage Southern Europe, or the still darker age when the vi-Kings spread death and desolation in their path.

It need not be said that such enterprises were contrary to the law of nations. Even the right of peaceful expatriation was not clearly absolute and unlimited. It was capable of qualification by legislative enactment, and Mr. Madison, during the war of 1812, had caused a citizen of the U. States who had emigrated to Canada in 1810, and had participated as a British soldier in the war of 1812, to be tried for treason. But, admitting the right of expatriation in all its breadth, the expatriation must be *bona fide.* The U. States had always marked with especial disapprobation the whole theory of private war. Washington, during his Administration, asserted this policy under the law of nations, and before we had any statute to define the crime and its penalty. Jefferson had upheld the same principles in the case of Miranda and his designs against Spain. The existing stringent law of 1818 had been passed on the recommendation of Mr. Monroe. President Jackson, though sometimes suspected of being himself somewhat of a "fillibuster," had denounced in advance the apprehended invasion of Mexican territory in the year 1830. Thus it would be seen that our Government had been consistent in this just and honorable dealing towards foreign nations with which we were at peace.

Mr Pearce read from Chancellor Kent and from Vattel in illustration and enforcement of the doctrine held by the most approved publicists on this question. If to commit depredations on the property of a public enemy, without authority of a letter of marque, subjected a privateer to the penalty of piracy, it was easy to infer the aggravated nature of a similar offence when committed against a people with whom we are in amity. Walker, if only guilty of a misdemeanor as against the municipal law of our own country, was in every sense of the term a freebooter and pirate as against the sovereign territorial rights of Nicaragua.

Mr Pearce then proceeded to offer a lucid exposition of the law of April 20, 1818, defining the neutral obligations of the U. States. He held that the last clause of the 8th section clearly authorizes the President to employ the navy in preventing the carrying on of such illegal expeditions wherever found on the high seas. Indeed, it is an admitted principle of public law that wherever a vessel is water-borne she is followed by the jurisdiction of the country to which she belongs and whose flag she bears.

In the light of these general principles, Mr. Pearce thought that the quality of Commodore Paulding's conduct in compassing the arrest of Walker could be clearly apprehended. Punta Arenas, where that arrest took place, might be almost regarded as derelict territory. Certain it was that Nicaragua has no actual or potential jurisdiction over it. If not ousted by Costa Rica she was at least ousted by Walker when he landed and took possession of the locality in question. Nicaragua being thus powerless at this point, it was no assumption on the part of Commodore Paulding to suppose her sovereignty waived in behalf of those who landed as her friends and allies. Secretary Thompson, in his instructioas to Commodore Porter in 1823, authorized that officer to enter the territories of the Spanish dominion in pursuit of pirates, on the ground that such a pursuit, though conducted upon the soil of a friendly Power, could not be construed into an invasion of its sovereignty. It was the act of an ally, not of an enemy.

In the present case, Nicaragua, through her recognized Minister, had solicited an interference at this very point for the prevention of Walker's descent. Commodore Paulding, it is true, had no express instructions authorizing the arrest, but those of Lieutenant Almy seemed to cover the case. For, if he and Captain Chatard were expected to turn back the expedition within the port of San Juan, it should be remembered that that port was no less within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua than the soil of Punta Arenas itself; and hence Commodore Paulding can no more be said to have violated the jurisdiction of Nicaragua in arresting Walker at that place than Captain Chatard would have done by arresting him in the harbor, as was expected at his hands. If any "error" had been committed by Commodore Paulding, it certainly was not a "grave" one, as the President termed it, but was just such conduct as might have been expected from a bluff and honest sailor, anxious to do his duty and to protect the honor of his country.

Commodore Paulding had done no violence to the people of Nicaragua, but his conduct throughout had been that of the friend and ally.

Our Government, in other days, (continued Mr. P.) has given a much broader extension to the doctrine now invoked in defence of Commodore Paulding than is necessary to shield the conduct of that officer. When, in 1835 and 1836, a part of the army of the United States was advanced to Nacogdoches, then more than thirty miles beyond the limits of the United States, Mr. Forsyth, the Secretary of State at that date, justified this forward movement, in reply to a letter of Mr. Gorastiza, the Mexican Minister, on the ground that it was designed, in a spirit of amity, to check the approaches of persons intending to wage war against Mexico, and he added that, in the performance of such a friendly "service" to that country, he held it lawful to "pursue citizens of the United States into the heart of the Mexican territory." This was a broad declaration, and would at least suffice to show that Commodore Paulding was not the first to give a liberal construction to the principle involved by his arrest of Walker on the soil of Nicaragua.

Mr. Pearce concluded his remarks by a generous defence of Captain Chatard from the allegations brought against him, and by a few eloquent observations on the reciprocal duties of citizens to their Government and of the Government to good citizens. He desired to see the Government vigilant, but just and courteous in its foreign intercourse, and he would have it magnanimous towards feeble Powers. Especially did he expect it to crush with broad and heavy hand the turbulent spirits who rebel against the restraints of municipal and international law.

Mr. Slidell of La. spoke in opposition, and hoped that he had been or would be recalled. He equally disapproved of the motives of Walker's course, and said that his past career had shown him to be as incompetent a statesman as a soldier.

Mr. Slidell made a report to the effect that no notes of a less denomination than $50 should circulate in the District of Columbia, and declaring it inexpedient to charter banks of issue here, and making it a misdemeanor to do so.

The Army bill was discussed until adjournment.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday, a resolution was adopted calling upon the President for information as to the difficulties in Utah. The remainder of that day's Session and Thursday were occupied in all sorts of speeches on all sorts of subjects.

THINGS AT WASHINGTON.—There appears to be, and letters from Washington state that there is, a very bitter feeling existing and growing, between the Northern and Southern members, on the Kansas question. It will reach its climax when the Lecompton constitution shall be actually before it for sanction or rejection.

The correspondent of that prudent and cautious paper the N. Y. Commercial, says,—

"If the Lecompton constitution be accepted by Congress, the free-state men are pledged to resist any government organized under it, especially Calhoun's fraudulent government. They will do this, they say, no matter if it rend the Union asunder.

"Some of the Southern members are going about declaring that the Union is dissolved, and that further efforts to save it are useless.

"The President has exhibited for a week past his full share of the excitement on this question. He is no longer so much troubled as he is angry about it. He is writing a message to Congress in favor of the immediate acceptance of the Lecompton constitution by Congress, and makes it a party test, declaring that every one who does not support the recommendation is a traitor to Democracy."

OFFICIAL INTEGRITY.—Under this head the N. Y. Journal of Commerce states a fact that deserves to be known, as well for the rarity of that kind of virtue at the present day, as for the sake of the example to all others similarly situated:—

"In the U. S. Assay Office, under the management of S. F. Butterworth, Esq., the law allows the melter and refiner, in accounting in pure gold for the raw gold entrusted to him for refinement, a credit of two dollars in every thousand so refined, for wastage. During the past year the bullion worked up at the Assay Office of New York amounted to upwards of $25,000,000, on which, at the above rate, the melter and refiner was entitled, in rendering his account, to claim an allowance of $50,000; but instead of doing so, he has just passed his account *without any deduction for waste.*"

## MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 28th ult., by Rev. Thomas Murphy, Mr. MARTIN SPELMAN, of New Hanover, to Miss MARY ELIZA, daughter of Mr. William B. Spearman, of Bladen county.

In St. James Church, Wilmington, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, JOHN PENBROKE JONES, U. S. Navy, to JANE, youngest daughter of the late John R. London, of that place

In Hernando, Miss., at the residence of A. W. Stokes, Esq., by the Rev. James Dennis, of the Baptist Church, on Thursday, 14th ult., Prof. JAMES C. DOCKERY, of Hernando, and Miss ANNIE D. McKENZIE, of Brooklyn, New York.

Near Rockingham, N. C., on the 24th ult., by Geo Northam, Esq., Mr. JOHN CHISHOLM, formerly of N. C., to Miss ANN, youngest daughter of the late John Watson, of Richmond county.

In Washington, N. C., on the 21st ult., by Rev. Edwin Geer, Dr. JOHN RUFFIN, of Alamance, to Miss SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of Col. Joshua Taylor.

In Wilmington, on the 28th ult., by Rev. Mr Grier, Mr. JOHN H. PEARSALL, of Duplin county, and Miss LUCY E. MORRISS, of Wilmington.

## DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 28th ult., of scarlet fever, ARCHIBALD, son of Alex. MacRae, Jr., aged 4 years and 4½ months.

In Duplin county, on the 24th ult., Mrs. MARGARET STANFORD, in the 70th year of her age.

At Hendersonville, Jan'y 12th, ELIZA F., second daughter of Wm. M. and Cathrine Shipp, aged 15 months.

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

C F Line. Jan. 30, Str Flora McDonald, with goods for Stedman & Horne, W Prior, J C Smith, J M Vann, Elkin Co, C W Andrews, A W Steel, D Gee, A A McKethan, J & N A Cameron, Worth & Utley, H L Myrover, S T Hawley & Son, James McNatt, Jno McNatt, A M Caudle.

Lutterloh's Line. Jan. 29 and 31. Strs Magnolia and Fanny, with Tows, and goods for Rev J McDaniel, Stedman & Horne, E J Hale & Son, A G Thornton, J W Lett, H L Myrover & Co. G W Williams & Co.

## PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 27.—Schr J W Hale fm Boston, Target from Charleston. 29.—Barque Saranac fm Cardenas: Schr J H Howard fm Sloop Point. 30.—Schrs Baltimore and C H Culpepper fm Charleston, Mindora, 20 days fm Jamaica for New York, put in with part of crew disabled.

## FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—February 1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BACON— | 12 a 00 | LARD,— | 14 a 00 |
| COTTON— | | MOLASSES— | |
| Fair to good, | 10 a 00 | Cuba | 33 a 35 |
| Ordin. to mid. | 9 a | N. Orleans, | 00 a 00 |
| COTTON BAGGING— | | SALT— | |
| Gunny, | 20 a 00 | Liv. Sack, | 1 25 a 00 0 |
| Dundee, | 18 a 00 | FLAXSEED | 1 10 a 0 00 |
| FLOUR— | | N. C. SPIRITS— | |
| Family, | 5 00 a 0 00 | P. Brandy, | 1 25 a 00 |
| Super. | 4 75 a 0 00 | Apple do, | 1 00 a 00 |
| Fine, | 4 50 a 0 00 | Whiskey, | 40 a 00 |
| Scratched, | 4 25 a 0 00 | WOOL— | 00 a 00 |
| GRAIN— | | TURPENTINE— | |
| Corn, | 0 00 a 0 80 | Yellow dip, | 2 00 a 0 00 |
| Wheat, | 1 00 a 1 10 | Virgin, | 2 00 a 0 00 |
| Oats, | 50 a 0 | Hard, | 1 00 a 0 00 |
| Peas, | 1 00 a 0 00 | Spirits, | 36 a 00 |
| Rye, | 1 00 a 0 00 | | |

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Gradually comes down.

Cotton—The last two arrivals from Europe have brought a decline; but it has had but little effect on our market, from the fact that our factories here need from 10,000 to 12,000 bales per annum. Whether they will continue to give last week's prices is yet to be seen.

Flour—Receipts fair, not much change in prices.

Corn—From wagons and carts firm.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Jan'y 30.

Turpentine has advanced 5 cents; virgin and yellow 2 60, hard 1 60. Spirits 41. Common Rosin $1. Bacon, N. C., hog round, 10½. Cotton, sales of 77 bales at 9½, 10, 10¼, 10½, 10¾, for ordinary to strict middling. Flour, Fay. family, 5 55. Molasses, new crop Cuba, 25 to 27 as in quality. Timber $5 to $6.

At New York, Southern flour very heavy and prices nominal. Wheat, red Southern, 1 12. The cotton market is now animated, and prices slightly advanced, the Canada's news not being so bad as expected. Middling uplands 10⅞. Spirits quiet, small sales at 42½.

At Cheraw, for the week ending on the 25th inst, sales of 529 bales of cotton at 8 to 10¼.

At Charleston, cotton 8¼ to 10¾.


## CONCERT!

A CONCERT of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be given by the Choir in the Baptist Church on THURSDAY, Feb'y 4th, at 7 o'clock, p. m., the proceeds of which will be appropriated to the purchase of the ORGAN in the Church.

Admission 50 cents. Tickets can be obtained at the store of P. Taylor, and at the Book Store, or of George Sloan, G. L. Johnson, W. B. Shemwell, and at the door.

Jan'y 30. 81-2t

Mrs. E. C. Hall can accommodate two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, with Board, at her residence on Haymount.

Feb'y 1. 81-2t

## SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE undersigned offers to sell his Stock of Goods at Cost: All those who wish to purchase cheap Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts and Drawers, Cotton and Merino Socks, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Umbrellas, Boots and Shoes, Hats, &c., will do well to give me a call. H. GRAHAM.

All those who are indebted to me by Note or account, will confer a favor on me by calling and settling the same, as no further indulgence can be given. H. G.

Feb'y 1, '58. 81-3t

## A. E. HALL,

**Forwarding and Commission MERCHANT,**

AND AGENT FOR T. S. LUTTERLOH,

Prompt attention will be given to all Consignments.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 29, 1858. 81-3m

## LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale the Tract of Land known as "Martin's Old Store," on the Yadkin Road, in the County of Moore, containing 300 Acres. For particulars apply to J. & T. Waddill, of Fayetteville, or to the subscriber.

CLEMENT DOWD.

Carthage, Jan'y 26, 1854. 80-*6t

## NOTICE.

THIS is to forewarn all persons against trading for a Note given to John Charles, sometime in the month of November 1857, for One Hundred and Seventy Dollars, payable ninety days after date, at the Bank of Fayetteville, signed by P. A. McEachin and Charles Malloy. Value has not been received for said Note, as can be proven, and I am determined not to pay it.

P. A. McEACHIN.

Jan'y 27. 80*3tpd

## LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 1, 1858:

Miss L P Alford.

Joel D Battle, Eliza Bond, G M Barber, G W Bullard, P J Blair, Blalock & Bro.

D P Clark, Mark A Cooper.

Rev R R Dunkly.

Wm Foke, Wm Fulkes.

Millie Grady, Calvin S Gillis, R W Gibbs, Admstr. Jane Hammons, Patterson Harmon, Mary Howell.

Rob Murphy, Daniel B Morley 2, J L Martin, Turner Merritt, Florida A McNeil, Neill McQueen, Jr, Hugh McGregor, Margaret McInnis, R H McDuffie.

Jno L Neal.

J J Palmer, H C Parman, B Powell, G B Pandolfine. Otto Spahr, S A Skipper, Miss S G Shaw, Jno J Spell.

J F T Williams, A West, M M Wiley. Jno York.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

## See!

BALDWIN'S

**Shirt Advertisement!**

In another part of to-day's paper.

Jan'y 18. 77-4wipd

## THOSE WHO HAVE USED IT.

Among the many testimonials in favor of the effects of *BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS*, we offer the names of the following, many of them well-known in this city:

JAMES COLVIN, of South Pittsburg, says: "It is certainly a valuable medicine; it cured me of Dyspepsia."

Captain HENRY EATON says: "It cured my wife of Neuralgia."

J. A. VON BONNHORST says: "I never met with so speedy a remedy for acidity of the stomach."

HENRICH PAULUS says: "It cured me of a severe chronic diarrhœa in two days."

SAMUEL WOODRUFF, of Athens, Ohio, says: "When I commenced using your medicine I was so prostrated that I could not walk across my farm; after using ONE BOTTLE I can eat any thing."

Jan. 30. 81-2tpd

## CURED BY WISTAR'S BALSAM.

READ the following from the KINDERHOOK (N. Y.) SENTINEL, dated July 31:—

"A remarkable cure of Consumption has recently been effected by this medicine, in the town of Chatham, in this county, and which was related to us by Dr. Herrick, an eminent physician of that town, to whom we have permission to refer. A young lady who had long labored under an affection of the lungs, was considered by her friends as beyond the reach of medicine, and she was informed by her medical attendant that she must die. She was induced to send for a bottle of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, as a last resort. The young lady experienced great relief, and two more bottles were successively procured and administered. She is now happy in the restoration of health."

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents every where.

## More Coupon Bonds For Sale.

**$10,000** COUPON BONDS of County of Cumberland; $10,000 Do. Town of Fayetteville.

The Western Rail Road Company will receive sealed bids for $10,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the County of Cumberland, and $100,000 of the CouponBondsof the Town of Fayetteville, until the 4th of January next, and for like amounts of each on the 1st Mondays of February, March and April.

The County Bonds bear 7 per cent. interest, payable on the 1st of June and 1st of December, and are redeemable 20 years from 1st June 1857.

The Town Bonds bear 6 per cent. interest, payable 1st Jan'y and 1st July, and are redeemable 20 years from 1st January 1856.

These Bonds are a part of the $100,000 authorized by the General Assembly to be issued by the Town and County respectively, in payment for their subscription of $100,000 to the Capital Stock of the Western Rail Road Company, and are the only Bonds ever issued by either Town or County.

The Town Bonds are $500 each. A few of the County Bonds are $100, the remainder $500.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.

Dec. 16, 1857. 69-tf

## DOBBIN HOUSE
### For Rent or Lease.

THE Lease of the present Proprietors of this well known House will expire on the 1st January, 1858; the property is offered for lease or rent. To a person desirous of undertaking the Hotel business, an excellent opportunity is offered. The building is large, well arranged and in complete repair; its location will always command for it an extensive patronage. As the present Proprietors intend changing their business, the Furniture, which is nearly new and in good order, can be purchased on favorable terms

The House will be delivered on or after the 1st of January, remaining open under the present management till a tenant is obtained.

The fine Store in the same building, formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Booth, is also offered for rent.

JNO. H. COOK,
Prest. Dobbin House Co.

Dec'r 16, 1857. 69-tf

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms, her country residence, known as the miller Clark Place, situated about one mile and a half from town, beyond the Mile Branch. The House contains six rooms with fire-places in same. There is about fifteen acres, more or less, of well timbered land attached to it. If not sold privately by Thursday, Feb. 2, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder at the Market House at 12 o'clock. For terms or further particulars enquire of Mrs. M. BANKS,
or C. E. LEETE, Auct'r

Jan'y 16. 77-ts

Presbyterian till sale.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have entered into Copartnership AGAIN for the purpose of carrying on the

**Wagon-Making Business**

in all its branches, at the old stand on the corner of Franklin and Maxwell Streets, where they would be glad to see their old friends and customers, as they will be prepared to accommodate persons wishing any thing in their line on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

J. W. WELCH. JESSE W. WEISIGER.

Dec'r 31. 72-3m

J. W. WELCH would give notice that he is desirous of closing his old business, and *to all* who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, as farther indulgence cannot be given.

J. W. WELCH.

## NEW BOOKS.

LIVINGSTON'S TRAVELS IN SOUTH AFRICA; "Barth's Discoveries in North and Central Africa; "The Reason Why," by the author of 'Inquire Within.'

—ALSO—

Further supplies of Mustang Gray; Phœnixians; The Painter, Gilder and Varnisher's Companion; Sale's Koran; Jacobus's Notes on the Gospels; The Communicant's Companion; Barnes' Notes on the Gospels; Conybeare's Life and Epistles of St. Paul; The Psalmist, with supplement; Bibles; School Books; &c. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 16, 1858.

## TROY & FULLER,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
**LUMBERTON, ROBESON Co., N. C.**

ROBERT E. TROY and JOHN P. FULLER, have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson County. The former will also attend the Courts of Bladen and Columbus: the latter will also attend those of Cumberland.

The Office in Lumberton will be kept open at all times.

Jan'y 1, 1858. 73-

## SIDNEY A. SMITH,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
**SMITHFIELD, N. C.,**

WILL attend regularly the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland, Harnett, and Wilson. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Jan'y 12, '58. 76-1y

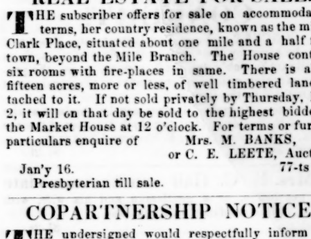
## PLEASE CALL AND SETTLE.

ALL those owing me Notes or Accounts will please call and settle the same, as I am in want of funds and I cannot afford to indulge them any longer.

J. C. POE.

Jan'y 4, 1858. 73-1m

## BOERHAVE'S
## HOLLAND BITTERS




THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

**DYSPEPSIA,**
**DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,**
LIVER COMPLAINT,
WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND,
**FEVER AND AGUE.**

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties

CAUTION!

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞Sold at $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5,00, by the

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
**BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO.**
MANUFACTURING
PHARMACEUTISTS AND CHEMISTS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Samuel J. Hinsdale sole agent for Fayetteville.

June 14, 1857. 16-

## *The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!*

## A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

*Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,*

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 89-tf

## J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

**FURNITURE**

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45-tf

## We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS

TO our present Stock,—and we have recently received—

300 bags Rio, Laguira, Maricaibo and Java Coffee,
20 hhds Sugar, assorted grades,
75 bbls do, Refined, Crushed and Powdered,
95 boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
66 do Fancy and assorted Candies,
100 coils Kentucky, Jute and Manilla Rope,
7 bales Bagging, Gunny, Dundee and Burlaps,
30 tons Hoop Iron,
120 boxes Cheese,
20 half-bbls Super Carb. Soda,
40,000 Cigars, various brands,

—ALSO—

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Borax, Madder, Indigo, Spanish Brown, Brimstone, Fancy and Bar Soaps, Starch, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, White Lead, Putty and Linseed Oil, Window Glass, Snuff in Boxes, Eagle Mills do., in Half Bbls.; Green and Black Teas, Hollow-Ware, Swedes Iron, English, German, and Cast Steel; Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Trace Chains, Sole Leather, &c., &c.

The above Goods we offer on the most favorable terms to prompt time or cash purchasers.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

## BOOKBINDING

OF all kinds, is executed in the best manner.

Old common Prayers, Bibles, and others, rebound in the same style they were before. This will save the repurchase of new books. Librarians connected with colleges, and other societies, and also gentlemen residing at a distance, will find it a matter of economy to get their books bound here, as a deduction of prices will be made upon large orders: Pack them and send them with particular directions to this establishment; and when finished, they will be carefully repacked and returned without delay.

I have the best stock of materials; and workmanship will compare with any either at the North or South.

Apply for a list of Binding prices before going elsewhere. The undersigned respectfully solicits a share of patronage. THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Anderson Street.

Nov. 5, 1857. 54-Y

## O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

**Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,**

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. tf

## LAND FOR SALE.

**1100** ACRES OF LAND lying on upper Little River, in Harnett County, well timbered and well located for the Turpentine business. It will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply soon to the Subscriber at Fayetteville.

WM. McL. McKAY.

Sept. 22, 1856. 41-tf

## CANTWELL'S N. C. JUSTICE.

*Swaim's Justice Revised, and adapted to the New Revised Code.*

THIS work, invaluable to Magistrates, Officers, and all who have occasion to know the Law, and to use the Forms under it, is very much enlarged. Price $3 50. For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

## GUANOES.

**758** BAGS PERUVIAN;
327 do. COLUMBIAN.

Not only has the cost of using these Guanoes in connexion been very much diminished, but experiments have proved that the phosphate, so much wanting in the Peruvian, not only increases the yield, but combined with the Columbian makes the crop much more certain.

For sale by D. & W. McLAURIN

Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

## LAW BOOKS.

SEDGWICK on the Statutory and Constitutional Law; Chitty on Pleading; Newland on Contracts; Phillipps and Amos on Evidence; Stephen on Pleading; Mitford's Chancery Pleadings; Hill on Trustees; Lube's Equity Pleading; Adams's Equity, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

## PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

| Names | Residence | No. of shares | $ saCh | Work. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

## ROBERT D. GREEN,
(LATE GREEN & WEAR,)
**WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,**
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

R. D. G. begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the kind patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late Firm, and informs them he has bought the interest of J. S. Wear, and will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand, under his entire superintendence.

N. B All Watches left with him for repair will be taken apart in the presence of the owners, and the necessary repairs pointed out to them and a written contract given for the same, which work will be warranted for two years.

On hand and for sale now, the most varied and choice selection of CLOCKS and other time pieces that has ever been offered to the public in North Carolina, which he will sell at New York prices, and also WATCHES for two years.

Indebted to and by the late firm will be paid to and received by R. D. GREEN.

August 25, 1856. 34-tf

## SHEMWELL HOUSE,
**FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.**

*East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.*

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-tf

## EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK WANTED.

PERSONS having Exchange for sale can get the highest market premiums by applying to

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Jan'y 25. 79*2t

## AGRICULTURAL NOTICE!

THE ROBESON COUNTY Agricultural Society will meet at Red Springs on Saturday the 6th of February next, at 11 o'clock.

The Society cannot fully accomplish the grand object of its organization without the co-operation of all the members. We therefore earnestly solicit the punctual attendance of the members.

Agricultural topics generally will be discussed; also an Address is expected on the occasion.

By order of the Society,

WM. J. STUART, Sec'y.

Jan'y 18. 79*2w

## STANLY HOTEL.

THE Subscribers having lately purchased the above mentioned **HOUSE,**

respectfully solicits public patronage. We will spare no pains to render all comfortable who may favor us with a call. Our Table shall be furnished with the best the Market affords.

Our STALLS are in good repair, well supplied, and attentive Ostlers in attendance.

**We also have a Large Stock of Goods** on hand, consisting of a general variety, which we offer low for cash or on time to punctual dealers.

STEED, HARRIS & ROSS.

Albemarle, N. C., Oct. 28, 1857. 56-*6mpd

## TURPENTINE DISTILLERY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will expose at public Auction, at Black's Still in Moore county, on the 18th day of February next, one TURPENTINE DISTILLERY of 25 bbls. capacity, and fixtures. The Still is well situated for business, and the purchaser would do well to let it stand where it is. It is in good fix, and has never been injured by fire. It will be sold on six months time for an approved Note, negotiable at one of the Fayetteville Banks.

A. R. BLACK,
H. H. MARTIN.

Jan'y 12. 77*3t

## DRY GOODS
### *AT FLORAL COLLEGE.*

THE Subscriber expects to receive his Fall and Winter Goods in a few days; his stock this season will be found unusually attractive, comprised in part of a large assortment of

Staple Goods; Ladies' Dress Goods; Ready-made Clothing; Boots; Shoes; Hats; Caps; Bonnets; Cloaks; Talmas, &c.

In fact, everything usually found in a Dry Goods Store, all of which will be sold to suit the times to cash and prompt paying customers. At No. 1, Floral Avenue, is the place to find cheap, good and handsome Goods. Bear this in mind. EDMUND LILLY.

Sept. 4, 1857. 40-*tf

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on 23d Nov. 1855, his boy DRED. He is 31 or 32 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, complexion light (rather copper colored;) he has but little beard; was raised by Harbord Spencer of Montgomery County, N. C., and afterwards belonged to Noah Smitherman, and was brought to South Carolina by Mr. James Page.

I will pay the above reward for the delivery of said negro to Mr. T. H. Tomlinson, Cheraw, S. C., or if lodged in any jail in North or South Carolina, so that I can get him. He has some relations in Chatham co., N. C., and may possibly be lurking about in that county. J. A. BROWN,
Mars' Bluff, S. C.

Jan'y 18, 1858. 77-*4wpd

## ALMANACS.

THE Farmers and Planters, and Turner's North Carolina Almanacs for 1858.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct'r 24.

## SALE OF REAL ESTATE
### IN LUMBERTON.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Benjamin Caldwell on the 2d January, 1855, to secure a certain debt therein mentioned, I will, on Saturday the 13th day of February next, before the door of the Court House in Lumberton, offer for sale for cash, LOT NO. 93 in the Town of Lumberton, lying on the North side of the Court House Square. The Lot contains half an acre; there are on the premises a good Kitchen, Stable, Carriage-house, and other out- ouses.

R. S. FRENCH, Trustee.

Jan. 18. Pr. adv. $2 10. 78-6t

## NOTICE.
### CONFIDENTIAL.

THE subscriber has made a discovery that he believes to be useful to the whole Union—to the best class of people. One Dollar to those that wish to live worth Ten Dollars, and to speculators worth One Hundred Dollars per year, which he proposes to send to any address on the receipt of $1.00, by the return mail. No letters will be answered received after the 1st day of April. Address,

S. W. KIVETT,
Sandy Creek P. O.
Randolph Co., N. C.

Jan'y 18. 77-6tpd

## T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
*Brown's Building, Water Street,*
***Wilmington, N C,***

Usual advances made on consignments.

Nov. 11, 1857. 59-tf

## D. A. LAMONT,
**Commission Merchant,**
**Wilmington, N. C.**

OFFICE 38 NORTH WATER STREET.

Personal attention given to all produce sent to him either for sale or shipment.

Nov'r 6. 57-1ypd

## DAVID McDUFFIE,
***Brickmason and Plasterer,***

IS prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, including the putting up of Turpentine Stills in this and the adjoining counties.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1857. 3-1Y-pd

## J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,
***PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.***

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

May 6, 1857. 5tf

## B. F. PEARCE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
*Umbrellas and Ready-Made Clothing,*
HAY STREET,
***Fayetteville, N. C.***

B. F. PEARCE.] [J. W. PEARCE, JR.

July 30. 29-tf

## GEO. ALDERMAN,
***Inspector of Naval Stores,***
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SOLICITS patronage. Prompt attention and quick despatch will be given to business entrusted to his care.

June 23, 1857. 19-12mpd

## A. McRIMMON,
**Commission and Forwarding Merchant.**
WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 6, 1857. 22tf

## JOHN P. SAMPSON,
**Commission and Forwarding Merchant,**
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give particular attention to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

Feb'y 25, 1856. 85-tf

## LOVERD ELDRIDGE,
***Attorney at Law,***

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

## THO. C. FULLER,
***Attorney and Counsellor at Law.***

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C

Jan'y 1, 1857. 7

## Worth & Utley,
Forwarding and General Commission
MERCHANTS,
***Fayetteville, N. C.***

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

## W. H. TURLINGTON,
Commission Merchant, No. 4 North Water St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856. tf

## Dr. K. A. BLACK,

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

## JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
**COMMISSION**
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
***Wilmington, N. C.***

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

## JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

## "LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

## COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE examination of Teachers in the Common Schools, and those desirous of teaching, will be held on the 4th, 5th and 6th of February 1858, at the Office of the Chairman.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW,
J. T. WARDEN,
W. A. HUSKE,
Committee.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 25, 1858. 79*2t

## New Goods Again!

THE undersigned has now in Store a COMPLETE STOCK OF

**GROCERIES**
AND
***HEAVY HARDWARE;***

—ALSO—

*Negro Kerseys, Blankets, Hats and Brogans.*

All or any of which will be sold low. Those in want call soon. G. W. I GOLDSTON.

N. B.—A few Bushels Seed Wheat.

Oct'r 19, 1857. 52-*tf

## FOR FLORIDA!
***FROM CHARLESTON,***
VIA SAVANNAH.

THE SUPERIOR Steam Ship
**GORDON,**
Capt. F. BARDEN will leave CHARLESTON, every FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, connecting at SAVANNAH with the well known Steam Packet

**WM. SEABROOK,** Capt. WM. T. MCNELTY, which will leave SAVANNAH every SATURDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock, for

**PALATKA, Florida,**

taking the Inland Route, and touching at Brunswick and St. Mary's, Ga., and Fernandina, Jacksonville and Picolata, Fla.

RETURNING, the Wm. Seabrook will leave PALATKA, every MONDAY AFTERNOON, and will arrive at Savannah on Wednesday morning, in ample time to connect with the Steamer Gordon, which will leave Savannah every Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and arrive at Charleston by 1 o'clock the next morning, so as to connect with the morning trains of the North Eastern and South Carolina Rail Roads.

**PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT**

will be taken through from Charleston at the same rates as by the Steamers going direct to Florida, and no expense will be charged for transferring Freight and Passengers at Savannah, as both Steamers lie at the same wharf: and Meals will be furnished on board, free of charge

Passengers going to or returning from Florida, are invited to give this line a trial, as no pains or expense will be spared to render it a favorite Route, both for Freight and Travel. The accommodations on board the Steamers are such as to secure the utmost degree of safety and comfort, and their tables are furnished in the most sumptuous manner. For engagements, or further particulars, apply on board, or to

E. LAFITTE & CO., Agents,
Charleston, S. C.
J. P. BROOKS, Agent.
Savannah, Ga.

Jan'y 18, '58. 81-3m-pd

## TO HIRE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, a good Washer and House Servant. Also, a Negro GIRL about 12 years of age. And three Negro MEN—until 25th Dec. next.

**Also, for sale, 1100 Acres of LAND** in Harnett county, well Timbered, and convenient to the River. Terms will be made to suit.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Jan. 20. 78-tf

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1857.

Archibald Graham and others, vs. Hugh Tedder and Susan Tedder.
Petition for a Division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh Tedder and Susan Tedder, the two defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in February next, then and there to answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the Fourth Monday in November A. D. 1857, and in the Eighty Second year of American Independence. J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

Lumberton, Dec. 19th 1857. 71-*6t

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1857.

Angus D. McLean vs Malcom Baxter.
Original Attachment, levied on Ninety-seven acres of Land on Richland Swamp, adjoining the lands of Daniel McMillan, Mary Graham, and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Malcom Baxter, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, then and there to show cause why the Land levied on in this case should not be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, wherein judgment final will be rendered against him, and a venditioni exponas issue to sell the said Land.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in November, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence

71*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1857.

Washington S. Johnson vs Malcom Baxter.
Original Attachment levied on Ninety-seven Acres of Land on Richland Swamp, adjoining the Lands of Daniel McMillan, Mary Graham and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Malcom Baxter resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer for the said defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next: then and there to show cause why the land levied on in this case should not be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, wherein judgment final will be rendered against him, and a venditioni exponas issue to sell the said land.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in November, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

71*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1857.

Jesse W. Weisiger, Adm'r of John W. Weisiger, vs. Heirs at Law of John W. Weisiger.
Petition to Sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Robert Cochran and Merinda his wife, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Robert and Merinda to be and appear at our next Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland at the Court House in Fayetteville on the first Monday in March 1858, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and a decree rendered pro confesso.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, the first Monday in December, A. D. 1857.

77*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

## VIRGINIA.

At a Circuit Court held for Dinwiddie County, on the 19th day of September, 1857.

Thomas Stewart's Distributees, Plaintiffs, *against* Thompson and others, Defendants.
In Chancery.

THIS day this cause came on again to be heard on the papers formerly read, and the report of Com. R. R. Collier, appointed under a decree of the last March Term, and was argued by counsel: on consideration whereof, the Court doth adjudge, order and decree, that one of the Commissioners of this Court enquire into and report the names of the remaining original distributees of Thomas Stewart the elder, sometimes called Doctor Stewart, a free man of color, late of Dinwiddie County, Virginia, and who are the persons now rightfully entitled to receive the same.

[A Copy.] Test, C. A. HARGRAVE, Clk.

**Commissioner Hargrave's Office,**
DINWIDDIE C. H., VA., Jan'y 11, 1858.

*To all whom it may Concern:*

TAKE notice, that I have fixed upon the 13th day of February next (1858,) at my office, at Dinwiddie C. H., Va., to make the enquiry required by the above decree.

Given under my hand, as Commissioner in Chancery of the said Court, on the 11th day of January 1858.

77*4w] C. A. HARGRAVE, Com.

## CAMP HILL MALE INSTITUTE.

THE first Session of this Institution will commence on the 2nd Monday of Jan'y 1858. This Academy is located in the lower portion of Moore County, the neighborhood of Lick Creek, the settlement is exceedingly healthy, the citizens moral and good farmers, being a very desirable locality, the subscriber hopes to merit a liberal patronage from abroad as well as from the neighborhood. Parents and guardians sending to this institute may rely upon my undivided attention to advance the students in their text books. Another chief design is a moral training. The School will be conducted in the school house at the Poplar Springs, until the new Academy is in a condition to go into, which is now being pushed to a speedy completion and supposed will be finished in eight weeks. As many as may come from abroad can get board within a mile and a half of the Academy, in the most respectable families; board of the first quality not higher than $6 per month.

Terms of tuition, per session of 20 weeks, $7½ for English Elementary; $10 for Reading, and writing, and Emerson's first part; $12 50 for English Grammar, Geology, and Emerson's higher Arithmetic; $15 for Latin, Greek, and the higher branches of Mathematics. For information, address the subscriber, Long Street, Moore County, N. C.

WILLIAM RHODES, Principal.

Jan'y 9, 1858. 75*t1M

## *Mount Olivet School.*

THE Second Session of Mount Olivet Academy will commence on Monday the 25th of January 1858. Students will be prepared for the Freshman Class in the University. Tuition at $7, $10 and $15 per Session of five months. Students will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session. No deduction made for absence except in sickness. Board can be had in good families for $6 per month.

Mount Olivet is a pleasant situation, in the midst of an excellent community, and free from the allurements of vice.

For further information address John C. Campbell, Principal, Brower's Mills, Randolph Co., N. C.

We had the services of John C. Campbell for one Session. His ability to teach and his success as a good disciplinarian have been highly satisfactory. The plainness and simplicity with which he imparts instruction, his untiring diligence to take care of the moral character of his students, and his success in gaining their good will, we think cannot fail to procure for him a large share of patronage.

STEPHEN RICHARDSON,
D. B. LEACH,
E. H. PHILLIPS,
M. A. SUGG,
JOHN SPINKS,
HARDY BROWN,
ALFRED BROWER,
Trustees.

Dec'r 24, 1857. 77*1t

## TO PLANTERS AND FARMERS.

THE Lodi Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1840, with a capital of $100,000, offer their

**New and Improved Poudrette**

for sale, as the cheapest and best fertilizer for Corn, Cotton, Tobacco and Kitchen Gardens that can be made. It has been used with great success in the Northern States for seventeen years. It is inodorous, very powerful, and yet can be used without danger in contact with the seed. The night soil of the city of New York, from which this fertilizer is manufactured, is well known as the most powerful manure in the world. Price per barrel on board of vessel in New York, $1 50—for seven barrels and over—under that quantity $2 00 per barrel. Terms cash. A pamphlet will be sent gratis and post paid to any applicants.

☞A trial, however small, is respectfully solicited

Address LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
60 Courtlandt Street, New York.

Dec'r 12. 68*2m

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
In Equity, To March Term, 1858.

Benjamin I. Dunlap, Ex'r of Jeremiah Ingram, Dec'd, *against*
Elizabeth Stanback, Thomas Ingram, George Dunlap and wife Hannah P., Joseph B. Ingram, Wincey C. Allen, Eliza K. Sibley, Catharine Parr, Jeremiah Ingram, Benjamin F. Ingram, Matthew W. Boroughs and wife Julia, Woodson Crump, Adm'r of Clementine B. Crump, dec'd; Eben D. Ingram, Samuel P. Ingram, Martin P. Myers and wife Wincey, Roland Crump and wife Sarah, Presley N. Ingram, Riston H. Bennett and wife Ann, Benjamin Ingram, John B. Ingram, Eben N. Ingram, Horatio Tyson, Presley N. Stanback, The American Bible Society, The Missionary Society of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Bill for Construction of the Will of Jeremiah Ingram, Dec'd.

IT appearing to me by affidavit, that Martin P. Myers and wife Wincey, Horatio Tyson, Thomas Ingram and Sam'l P. Ingram, are non-residents of this State,—and that the American Bible Society, and the Missionary Society of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, are, or are intended to be, beneficiaries under the Will of the said Jeremiah Ingram, dec'd: I therefore, order publication in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to answer, demur, or plead, to complainant's said bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, W. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in Sept. A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

79*6w] W. E. TROY, C. & M. E.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY
In Equity, To March Term, 1858.

Benjamin Ingram *against*
Benjamin I. Dunlap, Presley N. Stanback, and Horatio Tyson, Exrs. of Jeremiah Ingram, dec'd, who was one of the Exrs. of Lemuel Ingram, dec'd, and Eben Ingram, who was the other Exr. of Lemuel Ingram, dec'd; Riston H. Bennett and wife Ann, Samuel P. Ingram, Presley N. Ingram, Martin P. Myers and wife Wincey, Roland Crump and wife Sarah, and John B. Ingram.

Bill for Account and Settlement of the Estate of Lemuel Ingram, dec'd.

IT appearing to me by affidavit that Martin P. Myers and Wincey his wife, Horatio Tyson, and Sam'l P. Ingram, are non-residents of this State, I therefore order publication in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next